Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,010—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd April	† MANTUA	10985	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June,	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	6092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6810	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10522
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	...

† This Steamer will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY & GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
Calcutta:	GRINDLAY & Co.
London:	GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDINO	4,380	G. Ronchi	16th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	L. Mancini	15th June 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
INDRA	6,000	G. Salsito	17th May 1910.
CAPRI	5,000	F. Dini	17th June 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Spanish Prince	...due 23rd April	Philadelphia and New York.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA 2,171	...Mon. 18th Apr.	11 a.m.	P.D. & O.M.*
KOLA 1,305	...Thur, 21st Apr.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA 2,171	...Fri. 22nd Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,305 tons, on Thursday, 21st April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 18th April calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, sailing on or about the 23rd April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

16th April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May 1910.
NILA	5,539	Martin	9th June ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,885	Robufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	x	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,885	Robufat	20th May ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	23rd April 1910
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	9th May ,,
PLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd ,, ,,
MASSILIA	7091	J. Thomson	6th June ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July ,,
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
PLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th ,, ,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6384	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares.—Rs. 400 to Rs. 430 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States,)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 3,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

(JAINARAJ) AN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

HEADLIGHTS
MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

The "Polkey" Series of Acetylene and Kerosine headlights give a perfect beam of light and a maximum of illumination on the road to Mahableshwar or elsewhere.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

THE "SAMPSON"
Acetylene Motor Head Light (Patented)
2,085 Certified Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES.
For Large Cars, with Projecting Bell Front. With separate Generator.

Nickel Plated, without Generator	£6 10 0
Brass ,, ,,	6 0 0
Generator, Brass	4 12 0

Reflector, thick Sterling Silver rolled on to Copper.

THE "POLKEY"
Patent Kerosine Motor Head Lights.
527 Candle Power.
No. 1 SERIES. Each.

Nickel Plated on brass, with side fittings	£8 0 0
Brass Polished	7 0 0
Double Fork Brackets, for shutting on	0 15 0

No. 2 SERIES. Each.

Nickel Plated on Brass (lens 7⅝ inches)	£7 0 0
Brass Polished	6 0 0

New Pattern "Polkey"
CHIMNEY MOTOR SIDE LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
No. 1 SERIES WITH CHIMNEYS. Per pair.

Nickel Plated	£4 16 0
Brass Polished	3 10 0

No. 2 SERIES, CHIMNEYLESS.
Simple, Powerful, Reliable.
Perfectly Wind and Rain Proof.
FOR FAST CARS.

Nickel Plated	per pair	£4 10 0
Brass Polished	,,	4 0 0

Fixed Oil Container, with Outside Feed Screw.

"POLKEY" TAIL LIGHT.
Burning Kerosine.
One White and one Red Light.
No. 2 SERIES. Each.

Nickel Plated	£1 13 6
Brass Polished	1 9 6

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, Less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	RS. 1-8
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	Per Tin.
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE
CHAMPION GOLF BALLS OF 1909
Dunlop "Junior" and "Orange Spot."
FIVE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RECORDS. 19 Amateur. 67 Professionals.

HOLES DONE IN ONE. TWO.
WINNERS OF COMPETITIONS. 23 Amateur. 17 Professionals.

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF YOUR GOLF CLUB.

6 Annas rebate allowed on all old balls returned, provided a like number of new ones are purchased.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Wallace Street, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, And H. E. Sir GEORGE [illegible] Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S TEAS, COFFEE, [illegible] PROVISIONS. "ASSOCIATED HOTELS, LTD."

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating the designs and ornament Government House Coronation Commissioner Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.
PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINCESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, a 2nd ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Salary Rs. 500 (five hundred). The appointment is pensionable.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The applicant must possess a Board of Trade Master's Certificate and must have been in command of a sea-going vessel.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April, 1910.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months after which period if he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties he will be confirmed in the appointment.

GEO. A. ROSE, Commander R.I.M.,
Principal Port Officer,
Burma, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th March, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, WAGON BRASSES Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 31ST MARCH, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists [illegible] Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Door[illegible] Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cott[illegible] Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Tea[illegible] A large assortment of Scantling sizes and leng[illegible] always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DE[illegible] Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Applica[illegible]

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH [illegible]
(1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)

MATHERAN.

COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY.

Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to

E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg........	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg..........	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg...	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg..............	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5.000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager......MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

LAST 5 NIGHTS! LAST 5 NIGHTS!!

THE

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

including

MR. HENRY DALLAS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Tuesday, 19th April	QUO VADIS The successful rival to the Sign of the Cross.
Wednesday, 20th April.	By special desire, DAVID GARRICK.

In aid of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION

Thursday, 21st April.	THE WALLS OF JERICHO.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

Friday, 22nd April.	A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.

Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.

Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

Doors Open at 9. Commences at 9-30.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH

NEW and SCIENTIFIC Method of PROJECTION

ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS—
THE WHOLE ACTION ON the STAGE

THE
RAPE of the SABINES

On the lays of Ancient Rome.

Received with greatest appreciation by the public

THE RAPE
of the SABINES
or
The Lays of Ancient Rome.
Spiritaneous and Continuous applause at and of the Picture.

A FULL HOUSE DESPITE
OTHER ATTRACTIONS
THE Greatest Film Production of the Decide.
GRAND DRAMA, BEAUTIFUL COLORING.

TIMES—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 P. M.

PRICES—Rs. 2, 1, -8 and 4 annas.

[illegible]XCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE
[illegible]NING
RENDEZVOUS
OF
[illegible]ONABLE
SOCIETY.

[illegible]T! TO-NIGHT!!

NEW
[illegible]RACTIVE
[illegible]RAMME.

1. A Discussion [illegible]cs. (Comic).
2. The Beginning of the Serpentine Dance.
3. "Our Miss Gibbs." (Dramatic).
4. The Old French Cupboard. (Comic).
5. The Right to Love. (Pathetic).
6. The Three Brothers. (Comic).

OUR STAR FILM } "OUR Miss GIBBS"

ON SUNDAY,
GRAND PRIZE SHOW
at 7 P. M. (S. T.)
ONE GOLD WATCH,
ONE SILVER WATCH,
and other Valuable Presents
will be given away.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ON SATURDAYS, SPECIAL LATE SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 p. m. (S. T.)

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, DALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, NEW BUILDING, 2nd Peerkhan St., New Nagpada; Verandah, Sitting, 2 Beds, Dining, Bath, Kitchen, W. C. Apply on premises.

TO LET.—FLATS at Batliboi Building, 88, Souter St., behind Byculla Club Road with every modern convenience. For Europeans only. Rs. 70 and 75 each. Apply next door.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅜d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street,
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN or PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old, scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT MALABAR HILL ROAD.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site the following very valuable building plots of freehold tenure, suitable for building small cottages or bungalows :—

Plot. No.	Sq. Yds.	Plot No.	Sq. Yds.
1	699	5	1,047
2	696	6	1,138
3	813	7	1,183
4	1,014		

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FACING THE SEA AT CHAUPATTI, NEAR CHAUPATTI LEVEL CROSSING AND AT MATHEW ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, the following plots for a term of 99 years—

East Chawpatti Estate in front of the Railway Level Crossing.

Plot No.	Approximate Area
2	349 Sq Yds
3	652 "

Mathew Road Estate for a term of 999 years.

Plot No.	Approximate Area
2	971 Sq yds

Plot No. 12.—Area 1,367 square yards. This plot is situated opposite the Railway crossing and next to Mr. Madgowker's Bungalow and has two frontages one on the Mathew Road and the other on the New Queen's Road.

Shop will be allowed on all these plots and nahanies will also be allowed near the rooms.

The sale of all the above plots will take place on plot No. 12, opposite the Chaupati Level crossing.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease and plan of the sites can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Cuffe Parade," Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, large dinning table, arms and without arms chairs, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, large drawing room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich oil painting and oleographs, chest of drawers, writing table, teapoys, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, &c., &c., the property of Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., C. I. E. and others.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1910.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Right to execute a High Court Decree.

Under instructions from the Surviving Executors of the last will of the late by Bachubai Cawasji Tukina, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1910, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms, the right to execute a decree passed by the High Court on 14th August 1907, against Mr. Dinshaw Dorabji Colabawala, Parsee inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Grant Road, opposite the Railway Hotel for principal amount of Rs. 8,990 with interest at 6 percent per annum from the said date.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. For conditions of sale and inspection of the decree papers apply to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, by Benjamin, Dewji, Canji and others, such as sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble-top side-table, handsome drawing-room velvet upholstered drawing-room suit, handsome cabinets, fans, door book cases, large partition screen, Singapore cane furniture, iron single and double bedsteads, clothes and hanging presses, mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, wind proof table and hanging lamps, Durrie carpets, rich glass and porcelain ware, choice garden plants, etc., the property of JOHN REED, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1910,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEELY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following:—

2 cases each 300 pieces, 45 by 4½ yards. Brocade saree.

1 case 150 pieces, 45 by 9 yards, Brocade saree.

On account of the consignees.

1 bale 200 Morning coats.

1 bale 270 Pantaloons, breeches, waistcoats, etc.

25 cases Rine wine or still Hocks, consisting of Rudesheimet; Hocheimer, Johaesberger.

18 cases Champagne.

1 S. H. Austrian safe, 66ins. high double door.

6 English safes, sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30. Property of a gentleman consisting of 1 lady's gold watch, 1 lady's silver watch, 1 coffee set by Reid and Barton, with tray writing tables, bedsteads, a hot air engine, etc.

12 lady's and gentleman's eight days' winding watches.

250 bottles Berry Diamond's Blocking.

One cabinet by Benjamin, hanging lamps, engravings vases, Persian carpets, mats, etc., the property of a gentleman.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF A HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., if not previously sold by private contract, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

One four-cylinder Humber Car, 12 H. P., five seated, steeping wheels, glass screen, hood and with magneto and accumulator and with all accessories complete.

The car has only been used for about four months, and is in very good working order and is in a condition equal to new.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th April, 1910.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

The New BUDGET says SMOKE the BEST quality and LESS quantity.

The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S.

		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence,	per 50	7	8
El Balcon, Deliciosos	" 50	6	8
La Arena, Brevas Fimas	" 50	6	0
La Silvira, Especials	" 50	5	12
La Crema, Matinees	" 50	5	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina	" 100	8	0
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled,	" 25	4	0

POPULAR BRANDS.

		Rs.	A.
La Costa Brazileros	per 50	6	0
Young American	" 50	6	0
Perfectos Extra	" 50	4	0
Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite	" 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	" 100	8	0
" " Neuberg & Co's	" 50	4	0
Odalisca, Victorias	" 25	2	8

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE. } OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings Manager
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).............Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING. PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE
BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND........ " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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SCOTCH WHISKY.

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and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Pos.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	...	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 15.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81 5-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For. 25·23 1-2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent... ... ... 98 3/4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·49—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 5/8+1-8
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 5/8+1/3
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th Mar. 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £3,75,000.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 7/8 + 3-8
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 3 7/8—1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 5/8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 7-8+1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 1/2 + 1/8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	...	£	50,000
Gold to Bombay ...	...	£	210,000
Silver to Calcutta ...	...	£	135,000
Gold to Calcutta ...	...	£	17,500
Sovereign to Bombay		£	70,000

MANCHESTER, April 15.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 7,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ... 50 „
Do. day's Imports ... ... 35,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. —Moderate demand Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Quiet.
Mid Americans ... ... 7·81—6
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ... 15 3-8—1/8

Cotton Delivery	A.-M.	M. J.	J.-J.
	7·32	7·60	7·55
	+6	+6	+5
Mid Uplands	J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
	7·59	7·22	6·81
	+5	+5	+3
G. O. C.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
	6·62	6·55	6·52
	+4	+5	+5

Sales increased yesterday by 2,000 bales.
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn ... 11 1-4

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 15, bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 85,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ... 58,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent ... 65,000
Do. Exports to Japan 4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 4,84,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ... 4,23,000

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	19,000
Do. Last year	...	21,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	7,000
Do. Exports to Continent...	...	14,000

Futures at New York..... } Advanced on limited
May 14·65 +14 } offerings and on
Do at New York..... } bullish week end figures.
July 14·59 +25

Spot Cotton at New York ... ... 15·25+15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ... 8 1-2 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ... 4·87 3/4+1/8
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 53 1/2 + 1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 9/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... May 14·57+23
Do. at New Orleans ... ... July 14·57+23

LONDON, April 15.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	...	5 14-32
F G. Bengal	...	5 18-32
Fine Bengal	...	5 22-32
Good Oomra	...	6 8-32
F G Oomra	...	6 12-32
Fine Oomra	...	6 16-32
Good M G Oomra	...	6 8-32
Fine M G Oomra	...	6 16-32
Good Broach	...	7 6-32
F G Broach	...	7 11-32
Fine Broach	...	7 16-32
Good Khandeish	...	6 2-32
F G Khandeish...	...	6 6-32

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F.... 6 27-32.
Buyers or Sellers... ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... Apl.-May.
Fair Red Coconada C. I F.London ... 5 11-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ... 5 13-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London... 6 9-32
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 5,220 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 62 1/2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Buyers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ... 38 1-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 37 5-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 47 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—Apl.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers,or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 43
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 66 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 12 4 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 17 3 3-4
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—9-3

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... £ 68 1-4
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6 1-8
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay... ... ...
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... ...
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool £11 7 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp ... .

ARRIVALS.

"Ethelwynne", BOMBAY, April 16,

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4 1-8d. for demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1-32d.May
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
„ „ Forward ... ...1s. 4 1-4d. July.
„ 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 15/32d
France 3 m/s „ 171 1/4
Marks 3 m/s „ 139 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 130 3/4
„ Shanghai 176
„ Japan 149
The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market is quiet, the opening rates were 94-7 ready and 94 1-2 forward, and declined later 1-16 per cent. in both positions.

BULLION.

On Saturday morning prices were reported from London to be 1-8 up both for ready and forward and New York also advanced by 1-4.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72 9-0 and as there was good demand in London from India prices advanced and our market opened firm, but afterwards speculators came forward to sell freely. Futures declined as the close to Rs. 72-2-0 the market showing an easier tone. Demand for ready was moderate and about 100 to 105 packages changed hands.

The local market in gold remained dull in the absence of any upcountry or local demand, and prices were easier by half to one anna. Sovereigns were in good demand as usual and prices remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Sakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	72	1	0
17 Penny ready	72	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
First Settlement	72	2	0
Second „	72	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed and Rapeseed :—Home prices were 3d. up, but locally there being less demand for ready and more sellers for forward, prices declined by one to two annas. Tone quiet.

Wheat :—Home prices unchanged. Enquiry was poor and prices were easier by half an anna. Tone, quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—Demand was good and prices advanced by four annas. Tone firm.

Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Mowrasseed, and Groundnuts :—Quiet but steady. Prices remained unchanged and there is very little passing.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Sold ...	...Rs. 11 2
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 11 1
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 13
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 9
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 11
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 2
Castorseed ...	... „ 39 to 40
Mowrassed... ...	... „ 6 12
Maize	... „ 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... „ 39 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 92
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 39 to 49
Khandesh Howri ...	} „ 47 to 48
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} „ 43 to 47
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} „ 42 to 43
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} „ 41 to 42
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} „ 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hingaughat	} „ 49 to 53
Do. do. Secundersbad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} „ 40 to 41
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	... „ 38 to 39
Hard Red... ...	... „ 33 to 34
Cottonseed ...	... 25 to 29

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 15th April :—

Wheat	16,453	cwts
Linseed	23,541	„
Rapeseed	26,154	„
Gingellyseed	2,429	„
Poppyseed...	5,534	„
Groundnuts	1,997	„
Castorseed	8,524	„
Rice	29,081	„
Myrabollams	2,375	„
Cottonseed...	22,936	„
Mowrassed...	425	„
Gram	2,228	„
Joowar	1,131	„
Maize	83	„

SHARES.

Shares are steady. Petits have improved to 2,920 May. Davids are steady at 387 1-2.

BANKS.

Bombay	...	1,477 1-2
India	...	65
Indian Specie	...	52
Bank of Burma... ...	...	117

MILLS.

David	...	387 1-2
Kohinoor	...	685
Manockji Petit	...	2,920 May
New Great Eastern ...	...	175
Standard	...	1,130
Central India S. & W. Coy ...		1,660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badham Pile & Co	...	138
Bombay E. S. and T. Co, Ord.	...	94
Bombay E. S. T. Co. Pref. ...		160
Colaba Land & Mill		1,090

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	587 1/2
Tapti-Valley		452 1-2

COTTON.

On Saturday Liverpool was reported have advanced 3 to 6 points, New York 15 and New York Futures also advanced by 14 and 25. Our market at Colaba was steady. Demand from Mills and exporters for ready was moderate and prices were well maintained. There was a little better demand for futures (new crop) and the market remained strong.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 296 1-2, but there being more demand, prices went up at the close to Rs. 297 1-2.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	E Spinner & Co	...Bengal	258
100	B D Master	...Akola	290
100	do	...Miruj	322
100	Morarji Mill	... do	318
200	do	...Kadigin	320
200	H Goculdas & Co	...Ellichpur	298-300
200	Phœnix Mill	...Comptah	332
200	do	...Khandesh	268
100	Curla Mill	...Comptah	335

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	255
„ Good	...	252
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	285
„ Good	...	270
Sind Punjab Fine	...	282
„ Good	...	267
Khandesh Fine	...	298
„ Good	...	290
Amraoti Fine	...	300
„ „ Good	...	292
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	301
„ Good	...	293
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	304
„ Good	...	295
Yeotmal Fine	...	310
„ Good	...	302
Nagpore Fine	...	315
„ Good	...	307
Wardha Hingaughat Fine	...	318
„ Good	...	310
Methia Fine	...	290
„ Good	...	280
Broach Gin Fine	...	336
„ Good	...	330
Sawginned Fine	...	321 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	328 „
Westerns „	...	316 „

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 15th April :—

Khandeish	235	Bales.
Central India...	307	„
Barsiand Nagur	250	„
Berar	312	„
Central Provinces	389	„
Oomras...	1,463	„
Dholera...	1,009	„
Broach...	1,924	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,912	„
Westerns	736	„
Bengals (N W. P.)	354	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	715	„
Sind	.....	„
Persian	5	„
American	.....	„
Total ...	9,033	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone		Firm.
Estimated Sales		5,000
Total Imports		.....
Future Delivery Prices :—		
Apl.—May.		7·68+6
May—June		7·66+6
June—July		7·62+7
July—Aug.		7·56+6
Aug.—Sept.		7·25+6
Sept.—Oct.		6·81+6
Oct.—Nov.		6·67+5
Nov.—Dec.		6·60+5
Dec.—Jan.		6·58+5

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	15 6	... 16 6
Dunkirk	15 6	... 16 0
Havre	15 6	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	... .
Liverpool	15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles	15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	15 6	... 16 0
London	15 6	... .
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 6
Trieste	17 0	... 18 0
Venice... ...	17 0	... 18 0
Open Ports	15 6	May & June

RICE.

We quote :-

Rangoon Halva Small Mill New Rs. 7-40 to 7-10-0
Rangoon Halva Fig Mill New Rs. 6 13-0 to 7-0-0.

FUTURES.

1st, 2nd and 3rd settlement at 6-14-6 to 7-6-0

AT RANGOON.

March April Big Mill 256.
March April Small Mill 277.
March July Small Mill 273.
March July Big Mill 287.
Calcutta Ready Small 3-6-6.

OPIUM.

Patna 4th sale ... ...No sale
Teji Mundi ... ...
Patna 4th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 3,478

The following are the rates of Patna Opium and of exchange in China:—

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	2,625
Exchange for Hongkong	181 1-2
Exchange for Shanghai	176
Calcutta Exchange for 2 months ...	99 5-8
Calcutta Demand Exchange ...	99 31-32

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4			lbs. 21...	Rs.55 0
			28...	„ 55 12
			35	
			42	
			56	
			63	Rs.55 0
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets			21	
			28	Rs.45 0
			35	
			42	
			49	„ 45 12
			56	
Tin Ingots.				„ 40 9
Spelter	S	M	...	
	M	M	...	
	J	...	...	„ 18 10
	G	...	...	
Georgshutte			...	
Copper Ingots	K	S	...	„ 22 4
Copper Sheetings			lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings			lbs. 14, 16	
			10, 12	„47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, April 14.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Boxes ...	2,30,400	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
3 Boxes ...	...	322	47,061
1 Case ...	...	20,250	10,237

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
44 Bars ...	75,000	...	...
65 do ...	1,12,500	...	...
83 do ...	1,52,452	...	...
1 Bundle ...	...	1,000	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Indian Specie Bank ...	Mantua	London
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	do
International Banking Corporation	do	do
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	do	do
Sundry Importers ...	do	Aden
H. A. A. Reza	Rahmani	Jeddah
M. Mackenzie & Co ...	Lbasa	C. Mandvic

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th April, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	30	33,603
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	28	32,986

LONDON, April 16.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 81·5-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For ... 25·23—6-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 98·3-4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·42 1/2—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot..... ... ... 24·5/8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 24·5-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver Indian Buyers
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight ... 1 3 15 unchgd (Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about ... ...£
3 1/2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loans) ... 95-11-16—3-16 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 7-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 5/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 4 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 2 7/8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... ... 3 1/2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, April 16.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	...	4,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp		.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	...	.....
Do. Day's Imports...	...	.....
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot	...	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...		Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	...	7·98+12
Egyptian F.G.F.	...	15-2/8 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	A.-S.
Mid Uplands	7·67	7·64	7·59	7·54 7·25
	+5	+5	+4	+4 +4
G. O. C.	S.-O	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Liverpool	6·54	6·54	6·57	6·55
	+3	+2	+2	+2

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...	16,000
Do. Last year	...	15,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	5,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	1,000

Futures at New York ..... } Advanced on unfavourable weather report and declined later on commission house liquidation.

May 14·54—1	
Do at New York	
July 14·57—2	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·25 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 3-4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 1/2 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 9/16 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·51+4
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·57 unchgd

LONDON, April 16.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT:

	Bales.
Total Sales	50,000
Do. Speculation	1,000
Do. Export	2,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	91,000
Do. Actual Export	32,000
Do. Import of the Week	84,000
Do. Stock	737,000
East Indian Total Sales ...	900
Do. Indian Speculation ...	500
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	2,200
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	1,500
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	2,000
Do. Indian Stock.	21,000

	Bales.
American Afloat	136,000
Indian Afloat	39,000
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	3,010,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	265,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	93,50,000

LINSEED.

LONDON, April 16.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 62 3/4
„ „ months, April.-May.
„ „ Ports, Antwerp.
„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.... 38
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F.... ... ... 37 5-8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 47 1-2
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 42 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 12 4 1-2 Value.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Soindia s—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 140 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 43 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—101 cwts gum, P Jaitshabhoy ; 4,906 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 7,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros ; 79 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 14 cwts gum myrrh, C G Dhallabhoy and Co ; 375 cwts nuxvomica and 800 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co ; 681 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji ; 75 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 13 cwts bees wax, M Mahomed ; 70 cwts chutney, F Nowroji ; 150 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 185 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 13 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 16 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons ; 2 bales carpets, Latham and Co ; 192 cwts gum and 95 cwts olibanum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mantua s—7 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Soindia s—50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
Stanley Hall s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR SPAIN.

Soindia s—490 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.
Arlington Court s—20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arlington Court s—2,150 tons manganese ore S Smidt and Co.
King Howel s—2,937 cwts myrabolams, T Canji ; 862 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.
Bardistan s—518 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Redbridge s—7,143 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
King Howel s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 200 cwts olibanum, A H Mowji and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Japanic s—93,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macpherson s—330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Silverdale s—100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—253 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 50 bales twist, C Bhawanidass; 105 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co; 737 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Colombo Maru s—1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co.
Capri s—25 cwts jurdaloo, D Passoo and Co ; 55 cwts kishmian and 2 cwts gum, V Narpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

G F Ferdinand s—250 bales cotton, Volkert Bros. 450 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 10 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 200 bales twist, K and, A S Framji ; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co 208 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.
Colombo Maru s—816 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—50 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton. Glazebrook and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Framji Sons and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

E F Ferdinand s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.
Colombo Maru s—25 cwts gum, 6 cwts poppyseed, 9 cwts coffee, C M Bhesania and Co.
Harpeak s—442 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.
Lang Bank s—227 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton. Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 466 bales cotton, Vatchaghandi and Sons.
Harpeak s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Harpeak s—762 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th April.

347—Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

348—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 19th instant Bugle practice on the maidan at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

349—Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6353 Sergt M Innes Ker, "G" Coy from 23rd April 1910 to 22nd January 1911.

350—Prize Shooting—"F" Coy Prize Shooting Competition will take place on the Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 24th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th April.

The following extract from Bombay Brigade Orders is published for information :—

Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, R. G. A. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery is granted privilege leave from 15th April to 15th June 1910 both dates inclusive.

With reference to above extract Lieutenant B K Goldsmith will perform the duties of Adjutant during the absence of Lieutenant E. P. Cudlip, R. G. A.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Lt., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

PRINCE Henry of Frussia, the Kaiser's brother, has taken over his new post of Inspector-General of the German Navy. He will be the Emperor's direct representative in naval affairs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DAMANIA—April 17, at the residence of his son, Framjee C. Bennett, 6 A Wodehouse Road, Cursetji Jamsetji Damania. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 7-30 a.m (B.T.)

RATCLIFFE—April 17, at St. George's Hospital, Thomas Edward Ratcliffe, of enteric fever, son of William Ratcliffe, 247, Whalley New Road, Blackburn, age 32. All friends invited. Funeral will leave Hospital at 5-15 p.m., to-day, arriving Sewri Cemetery at 6 p.m.

DARJEELING.

BIRTH.

HILL—April 9, at Darjeeling, the wife of W E Hill, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—March 29, at Hatton, the wife of F Leslie Baker, Survey Department, of a daughter.
MAGNIAC—April 10, at Jhelum, the wife of Captain F A Magniac, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SYKES—COWLEY-BROWN—March 31, at Trinity Church, Calcutta, Major A Sykes, O Battery (The Rocket Troop), R H A, to Noragh Pamela, third daughter of the Rev Canon, Cowley Brown, Chancellor of St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

MAGNIAC—April 10, at Jhelum, the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs F A Magniac, five hours after birth.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bandmann Comedy Co : "The Merchant of Venice," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p.m.
Hindu Ramnavmi : Bank Holiday.
Entertainment to the Hon'ble Sir Pherozsha Mehta: Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Copy of a telegram dated 6th April from H. M's. Consul and Political Agent, Muscat, to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire:—

Master of "Africa" report red. conical buoy missing from Jadum reef Bahrein.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
H I M S Sedbreast.....Shuteer .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Bardistan	3500	Davies	N F		W & A G & Co
D Hindoo	3156	Groves		Hull	15-4 James Finlay & Co
F King Howell	2821	Davies		Dunkirk	5-4 T Morrison & Co
O Rodbridge	2443	Vasey		Antwerp	20-4 T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

10&11 Chenfels	3583	Kihler		Hamburg	16-4 W & A Graham & Co
15 Lang Bank	2965	Rout		Kobe	16-4 T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Zibengia s	Dickinson	Rangoon, Mar. 28
	Quercimba s	Smith	Rangoon, Apl. 5
	Harlyn s	Bird	Blythe, Mar. 12
	Marcsfield s	Davies	Blythe, Mar. 18
	Nisam s	Gonnell	Calcutta, Mar. 25
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Apl. 14
	Kings-gate s	Chesshire	Mauritius, Apl. 2

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite	Calcutta
	Melville s	Davis	Hull
	Markgraf s	Timm	Zanzibar
	Culms s	Farquhorson	Antwerp
	Capri s	Dini	Hongkong

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer E F Ferdinand for China.
" Mantua for London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
7	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
9	Clan Alpine	Liverpool
10	Camberwell	London
13	Lindula	Rangoon
14	Clan Shaw	Coast
14	Mq Bacqueheim	Trieste
15	Nuddea	Bombay

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, outward bound passed Suez on the 14th instant and is due here about 12 noon on the 25th instant.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Manchester," April 18.

The following is a list of passengers who will arrive at this port this morning by s.s. "City of Manchester" from Liverpool:—

Edmonstone Ross Mr and Mrs C
Drury, Mr V E
Wood, Mrs A R
Nevill, Mr and Mrs
Chase, Mr A J
Nuthall, Mr W F
Hudson, Mrs W F and child
Partridge, Mr A E
May Hudson, Miss
Partridge, Mr H E L
Vere Webb, Mrs
Sharman, Mr and Mrs J B
Sharman, Miss E M
Andeen, G F Asst Surgeon
Devanney, Sergt Major
Evans, Mrs A 4 children and 3 infants

A CONGRESS of the nobility which is sitting in St. Petersburg has passed a resolution in favour of the restoration to Russia of the Finnish province of Viborg.

THERE are in the Andamans 13,305 convicts, 680 being females. Of the total 1,952 are Buddhists, eight to these being women. On the fiftieth anniversary of the Crown taking over the Government of India, 437 releases took place. During the year 55 escapes took place, and 35 of these were recaptured. In consequence of troubles amongst the Military Police Force, no Punjabi or Hindustani Hindus will in future be enlisted. Owing to their caste prejudices, they are unsuited for the duties demanded of them.

Violent Methods

Are unnecessary to conquer that bitter enemy of civilization, Rheumatism. All its forms, including Rheumatic Gout, can be cured permanently, safely, and inexpensively by Little's Oriental Balm. No matter how much pain your Rheumatism is causing you. No matter if you have tried a dozen oils, ointments and embrocations without material relief Here is a remedy that gets down to business at once, and knocks out every vestige of pain. It is the only thing you can depend upon with certainty It never disappoints. Helpless cripples have left the hospital with their last hope gone. Sceptically they tried Little's Oriental Balm. Got relief and final cure. What the medicine did for them, it will do for you. Don't let another day pass without it. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

We are the leading Firm in Bombay FOR

STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,

AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE With the Season's

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DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,

HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES,
and we place the resources of
A REGENT STREET HOUSE AT YOUR SERVICE.

STANLEY, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., L.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PIANOS FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOUSES FLATS OFFICES GODOWNS.

TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE
AND
WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

If we cannot suit you no one else can.

No unnecessary and vexatious delays.

Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Hornby Road, FORT.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 100
½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150
and others.

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GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 18th April, 1910.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN FEDERATION.

FOLLOWING the example of the Australian Commonwealth the four South African Colonies, after a referendum to their people, have decided to federate and the Act of Union was passed by both British Houses of Parliament last year. A few months hence the Prince of Wales will open the first Parliament of the new nation and this remarkable experience in Self-Government, of the success of which a good many people are dubious, will take its place among the institutions of the British Empire. Its most striking feature is the celerity with which Boer and Briton have agreed to compose their differences and unite for the furtherance of interests, about which a few years ago they were fighting, and in this connection it is interesting to note that one of the items in the Prince's progress will be a visit to the chief battlefields under the ciceronage of the ex-leaders who have forsaken war for politics and are now party chiefs instead of commanders of armed battalions. The South African Federation will, however, be a much closer combination than the Australian Commonwealth or the Canadian Dominion, for it will be practically administered by a Governor-General with an Executive Council and two Houses of Assembly. The eight existing Legislatures—two in each Colony—will disappear and with them will go the Governors who have hitherto represented the Crown in each of them. The latter will be replaced by administrators, appointed for fixed terms by the Governor-General, who are to have small advisory bodies, but they will have no voice in the general affairs of the Union, and Natal which is now blustering about the Indian threat of reprisal on the emigration question will have its future policy shaped by the Federal Houses of Parliament, instead of its own legislature. In Australia all the Colonies retain their autonomy, their Governors and representative assemblies, their allegiance to the centre authority being purely financial, coupled with their adhesion to the scheme for national protection upon which Lord Kitchener has just given his verdict. The Canadian provinces are administered by Lieutenant-Governors appointed by the representative of the Crown, each having a separate Parliament authorised by the constitution to manage local and revenue affairs, with the limitation that they must harmonise their ideals with the avowed policy of the Cabinet at Ottawa.

It is thus apparent that the South African unit of the Empire will start on its career of Self-Government under conditions which differ considerably from those existing in the older federations, and India is particularly interested in its progress and future policy by reason of the difficulties that have arisen between us touching the Emigration question. We are promised a speedy and satisfactory settlement of this thorny problem as soon as the new Legislatures get to work, but meanwhile Natal which has been the chief leader in the anti-Indian propaganda is consoling itself with the belief that the Home Government will disallow the reprisal Act which has been framed at the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. In this connection it is worth remembering that our late Viceroy threatened the retaliation which will now be legally applied unless the Union modifies the attitude of its members in this racial question. In Lord Curzon's seventh and last budget speech he gave an interesting summary of the negotiations of his Government with Natal and the Transvaal, which closed with this significant sentence: "We reserve to ourselves the fullest liberty to take at any time such measures in regard to emigration to Natal as we may think necessary in order to secure proper treatment for our Indian settlers, and we have recently again declined to take any further steps towards facilitating the emigration of labourers under indenture until the Natal authorities substantially modify their attitude." And having regard to this pronouncement, the strong adhesion of Lord Curzon to any policy with which he associated himself, it is extremely probable that had he still been in India the Anti-Asiatic legislation of Natal two years ago would have been met by the immediate stoppage of all emigration to the Colony. However it is satisfactory to know that the recent proceedings in the Viceroy's Council are regarded by the politicians of the "Garden State" as "a matter of the gravest possible moment," as the withdrawal of Indian indentured labour is not a prospect that it can face with equanimity and the knowledge that this will happen unless some modifications are made in the existing laws may influence the future policy of the Union.

But, meanwhile, South Africa itself is faced with a racial question for which its political leaders are seeking a solution in the direction of an adjustment of forces which shall prevent the undue dominance of one section over the rest, a situation which might have inconvenient consequences for the new Union. The strongest of the three parties, numerically and in other respects, into which the electorate is divided are the Boers, led by General Botha, who is generally accepted as the coming Premier of the first Cabinet by reason of his strong personality and the conspicuous part he took in persuading his compatriots to accept the Federation. But it is obvious that a ministry composed exclusively of his followers would be in perpetual conflict with the interests and ambitions of the two older Colonies, and peaceable and popular government would be an impossibility. The other political contingents are the Afrikanders under the command of Mr. J. X. Merriman, the present Premier of Cape Colony, and the Progressives, a smaller but influential section, who accept the leadership of Dr. Jameson, the old lieutenant of Cecil Rhodes and the inheritor of his well-known South African ideals. With the object of solving the difficulty that has arisen a fusion of parties was suggested, each being proportionately represented in the Government to which the Prince of Wales is to entrust the fortunes of the new nation a few months hence. The Progressive leader has already accepted this compromise as being most likely to harmonise with the general interests of the Union and to promote good-fellowship between Boer and Briton. But Mr. Merriman has ideals of his own, and his desire for distinction has recently led him to declare that his party will hold aloof from the proposed coalition for political and other reasons which have been expounded in his public addresses. Three weeks ago, the Boer leader made a general statement of his policy in the course of which he strongly deprecated the racialism imparted with the situation by the Cape Premier's attitude and protested against the substitution of localism for the Imperial interests symbolized by the Union. This is a brief resume of the position of South African politics at the present moment and unless some workable agreement is reached before September next the probabilities point to the formation of a pro-Boer Cabinet unleavened by British or Afrikander influences, and we may witness a reproduction of the three-party system which has had such demoralising results in Federated Australia. Indians will watch the coming struggle with some concern, because if the pledges of the present Colonial Secretary of the Transvaal—who will undoubtedly occupy a position in the new Cabinet—are redeemed, it may be possible to arrive at a *modus vivendi* as regards the emigration question without the reprisals contemplated by our Restriction Act, the application of which would seal up South Africa to our people instead of promoting that interchange of subjects and interests which is one of the best and most valuable features of British imperialism.

INDIAN STATE FORESTRY.

IN the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Mr. Eardley-Wilmot replies to the discussion which followed the reading of his paper on the 10th ultimo. One of the strongest critics, not of Mr. Eardley-Wilmot's paper or of the *personnel* of the Forest Service, but of the policy of the department, was Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore, formerly Senior Collector of Bombay, who was cruel enough to suggest that to see some of the so-called "forests" in the Deccan, a microscope is almost required. Apparently, one cannot see the trees for the forest, if we may be permitted to invert a well-known saying. Certainly the photographs shown on the screen to illustrate the lecture would, we think, give a stranger a rather poor idea of Indian "forests" as regards height, breadth and density. Mr Eardley-Wilmot describes as an "ancient fallacy" the notion that a forest to be of use to the people of the country must not only produce trees but trees of a large size. The question of the forests of the Deccan has, he points out, received the attention of the Bombay Government for many years, and recently Sir George Clarke discussed it with Mr. Eardley-Wilmot. "It will probably be wisely decided to disforest the flat *mal* lands of the Deccan, retaining the reserves on the summits of the ridges, for these are useless for agriculture, but valuable in their effects on it." Mr. Moore in his speech affirmed that in many parts of the Deccan the Forest Department is more unpopular than any other branch of the public service for various reasons. Some of these he enumerated. Forest officers suffer from an uneasy sense that they must always show a favourable balance. Then, too, much responsibility is placed upon their shoulders which necessitates the exercise of a great deal of uncontrolled power by badly paid subordinates who, in order to live, extort money from the people by pounding or threatening to pound their cattle. Mr. Eardley-Wilmot admits that there are still districts in which the Forest Department is unpopular, but in most cases there is acquiescence in State forestry and in many favour is shown to it. At no time, he maintains, were the forest subordinates more corrupt than those of any other department whose salaries were inadequate.

Dr. Voelcker, the distinguished agricultural chemist, in his remarks, deplored the loss of an enormous amount of much-needed manure owing to the deficient supply of fuel. He also found fault with the authorities for not making the forests of India more useful in respect of grazing. Mr. Eardley-Wilmot, in answer, says that this matter has never ceased to engage the attention of the Government and of its forest officers, and every working plan is carefully scanned by the revenue officials before issue, in order to ensure that provision has been made for the wants of the people. And so careful is this scrutiny that it sometimes happens that the claims of rational sylviculture are forced to give way in order to satisfy local demands. In normal times only a sixth of the forest area is under restrictions as to grazing and in times of scarcity there are no restrictions at all. "The forests of India," he continues, "are fully capable of yielding an adequate amount of grazing and fuel for its inhabitants, provided that the whole area were utilized under proper management. The proviso is not now possible to enforce. In some places, as in Oudh, fuel has its value for use or sale, in others like the Central Provinces, the people will not remove fuel or even small timber for nothing. It is the unequal distribution of forest and of population that prevents the realisation of Dr. Voelcker's ideal, not the supineness of Government or of forests officers. An attempt to equalise the distribution of forests creates this difficulty that small isolated forest areas in inconvenient proximity to field cultivation create the most fertile cause of animosity to State forestry; they encourage numerous trivial prosecutions, and furnish the easiest opportunities for oppression; and both forests and revenue officers are rightly opposed to such a system. If any person can suggest a method whereby forest firewood will become throughout the length and breadth of the land the cheapest form of fuel, he will have earned the gratitude of the people, of the Government and of its forest officers, but such a method must bring the firewood and not the forest to the doors of the tenantry."

LORD ROBERTS' NEW MOVE.

UNDISMAYED by repeated rebuffs, Lord Roberts pursues his campaign for universal military service, and has now turned to a fresh source, for assistance one we think where he will at least receive a certain amount of encouragement. He has turned to Eton College, in the hope that the boys there will assist in the movement to obtain rifle practice for all the youth of the country. He is to address the Etonians shortly, and now a letter from him appears in the "Eton College Chronicle," in which he says "I cannot help thinking that the object I have in view would be greatly assisted if Eton were to take the lead by insisting on all boys fourteen years of age practising on the rifle range, and a year later joining the College Rifle Corps." If Eton will only adopt this course she will be doing a tremendous work for the cause Lord Roberts has advocated so patiently and persistently. The "Boy-Scouts" are already doing much among the middle and lower classes to encourage the military training of lads. Eton being in a higher social sphere will have a wider influence. Let the upper classes take this matter up seriously, and the lower will quickly follow. Let Eton adopt this course, and it will not be very long before a similar step has been taken by many of the other large public schools, and private middle class schools will not be slow to follow the fashion. So much progress will have an enormous effect in educating the public and eventually the Council schools will have to follow suit. The process may be slow, but it will be sure, for the influence of example of such a school as Eton would be enormous.

THE statement that the Maharaja of Bobbilli is not to draw a salary in the Council is without foundation.

MR. J. H. LACE, Chief Conservator of Forests Burma, proceeds on a year's leave shortly.

MR. J. H. MARSHALL, Director-General of Archaeology in India, is proceeding on eighteen months' leave.

THE Punjab Government has purchased a model wheat elevator constructed in the Eastern Bengal State Railway Workshop, and exhibited at the Lahore Exhibition.

MR. S. H. BUTLER, Foreign Secretary, who accompanied the Viceregal Party to Peshawar has been making a short stay there. He now visits Lahore, Quetta and Karachi before going to Simla.

THE Madras Provincial Conference, will be at held Karnool on the 9th, 10th and 11th of June. Mr. P. R. Sundara Iyer, High Court Vakil, will preside.

WHILE the mail steamer "Macedonia" was on her voyage between Bombay and Aden, a lady passenger went overboard and was drowned. The lady, who had been suffering from nervous depression, was in charge of a nurse, who had been on duty the whole time from the departure of the steamer from Bombay. Early on the Monday morning the lady eluding the nurse's vigilance got through the port hole of her cabin. The ship was stopped and a search made for an hour and a half, but without success. The nurse returned by last mail and has since been suffering from shock.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Turkey's New Navy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 2.

A BOOK by Vice-Admiral Fournier is shortly to be published, which will certainly excite immense interest, owing not only to the personality of the author, but to the subjects of which he treats. Several extracts are published in the *Matin*, and they show quite eloquently what may be expected from the entire volume. The longest of these extracts deals with the Dogger Bank incident, of which the gallant seaman is all the more qualified to speak, as he presided over the Commission which met at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris, to find a solution to an extremely delicate problem. The circumstances of this unfortunate affair are still fresh in the mind, but what is not quite so well known is the effort made by the German Emperor to get one of his admirals selected as the fifth member of the Commission. French Diplomacy got wind of this. Admiral Fournier says:—"The evident object of the Kaiser being to satisfy the amour-propre of his navy and at the same time to create an opportunity for an offer of his good offices to the Russian Government, which was so justly alarmed at the turn which the deliberations of the commission might take. So he thought to be agreeable to it by trying to complete the circle of admirals with a fifth commissioner, whose goodwill would be accorded on principle to Russia. Could it not be also supposed that the Emperor William, discounting the happy effect of the attentions which his delegate would naturally receive in Paris—particularly if he were Prince Henry of Prussia—entertained the hope that he might find in this very courteous reception an opportunity for lavishing his thanks on the French Government, and of entering upon relations of a very cordial character with it, and perhaps of paving the way for an even more sensational visit to our capital?

KAISER'S FIRST MOVE.

"Well, the Kaiser, evidently actuated by the idea of removing us from British influence, showed us with empressement his desire to draw closer to us. He naturally redoubled his attentions to us, and this with all the more activity as he saw that we were in greater anxiety as to the turn of events in the Far East, and at the evidence that our ally would every day be less in a position to lend us eventually military support in Europe. French diplomacy, however, could not take up a position in this matter either for or against the desire of the Emperor William, knowledge of which had reached it incidentally. The admirals decided at their first sitting, in the plenitude of their independence and their rights, to ask the Emperor of Austria to use his privilege of possible arbitrator to designate as fifth commissioner an admiral of his own navy, Baron van Spann, a former Minister, whose rectitude and impartiality inspired his colleagues with unanimous confidence." The report of the Commissioners had the unusual result of being gratefully received by the two Governments, and of leading to a happy reconciliation. But: "The Emperor William was extremely annoyed at this, and as he quite erroneously attributed the check of his own plans to M. Delcasse, he from that moment, pursued our Minister of Foreign Affairs with his implacable resentment. Moreover, he resolved to weigh henceforth upon France by intimidation, abandoning the idea of gaining her confidence by fresh overtures. Such was the decisive and little-known cause of the campaign of reprisal and provocation waged in Germany against us from that date with regard to our policy in Morocco. It is also clear that the Kaiser wished to give it the character of personal resentment by the coup de theatre of his sensational visit to Tangier, which took place shortly after the settlement of the Dogger Bank incident.

ADMIRAL FOURNIER'S CONCLUSIONS.

A conclusion remains to be drawn from the denouement of these recent incidents. Let us adopt to our profit the motto of the German Emperor: "Keen swords and dry powder." Besides, let us never forget that there are risks, the useful effect of which is to raise the spirit of a free and chivalrous people, while the deceitful security acquired by the abandonment of its national pride debases it and emasculates its strength and its courage. Here are some significant lines on the duty of France and England: "Our naval forces, joined to those of Russia, would have as their immediate objective in Europe to fight the fleet of the Triple Alliance, either in a duel provoked by Germany or in a general war let loose by a conflict between the United States and Japan. But there would be no obligation on our fleet to expose itself to being torpedoed by units of flotillas in the event of our adversaries having, like us, had the foresight to provide themselves with an abundant supply of them. Without laying too much stress on this, it may be perceived that, as this fleet would be chiefly concentrated at Brest, which is our most advanced point d'appui in the ocean, it would be in an exceptionally favourable position to assume the offensive. There it would be in a position to attack en masse every portion of the hostile forces which might try to pass by that port in order to effect a junction through the Atlantic with the bulk of the allied fleets, thus exposing themselves to being torpedoed on their passage through the numerous intermediary echelons of the units of our offensive fleet, submarines or not, reinforced by those of England, and cruising permanently in the North Sea, the Channel, and the Western Mediterranean."

TACTICS OF THE FLEETS.

"It will also be remarked that such tactics, employed by the English fleet at Gibralter, the junction of the Mediterranean with the ocean, would also give this naval force the same advantage of concentration with a view to the offensive, out or nearly out of reach of an attack from the hostile fleets. These remarks show the great advantage that France would enjoy, thanks to her position between two interior seas and the ocean, especially by being able through joining with England, to utilise in the event of war her fleet and her offensive flotilla concurrently; each on its surest field, and on the one most favourable to its armament and its means of action." Admiral Fournier thus sums up his conclusions, and they are well worthy of serious reflection: The fundamental guarantees of the security and future of the British Empire and of our own country are in England her Fleet, in France her army. But to be capable of meeting all their international obligations, and of maintaining peace even in the event of the intervention of a fourth Power on the side of the Triple Alliance, of Turkey on the Continent or of America on the sea, England and France ought to submit to the sacrifices necessary for the former to keep up a strong Army besides her Fleet, and for the latter to have a powerful fleet besides her numerous flotilla and her army.

This naval policy, the maintenance of our alliance with Russia, of our entente with England and Japan, and of good harmony between Japan and our ally, and, lastly, the free outlet of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, would be the surest guarantees of the world's peace. A powerful fleet and numerous offensive flotillas are the two instruments of combat distinct but equally necessary to France on the prospect of a European or general conflagration, owing to her geographical position and her international relations. The cost of their upkeep, therefore, is for us a maritime insurance policy against all risk of war, and an essential guarantee of success in the event of hostilities breaking out in spite of everything. In France the friends of peace ought therefore to regard it as a patriotic and most urgent sacrifice. This book seems to have been written partly with the view of stimulating the interest of the French nation in its Navy, and so of leading to the adoption of an elaborate, but very essential, programme.

Considerable interest has been aroused in Berlin by the repetition in the memoirs of the French Admiral Fournier of the old story that the Emperor William's voyage to Tangier and intervention in the Morocco question were meant as a retaliation for M. Delcasse's opposition to the proposal that the fifth seat on the Dogger Bank Arbitration Court should be given to a German admiral. It is semi-officially stated that this statement is a perversion of history, and that Germany was only too glad not to be drawn into the Dogger Bank affair.

TURKEY'S NEW NAVY.

The Turkish Government has practically decided in principle to come to a private arrangement with a British group in regard to the new vessels for the Imperial navy, instead of inviting tenders and making the orders a matter of public adjudication. It is satisfied that it will obtain the best workmanship and the best material by this plan, while the group is willing to show itself very accommodating with regard to financial arrangement. The group is composed of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, and John Brown and Co., three of the most important shipbuilding and engineering firms in Great Britain, of whose competence and realiability the Turkish Government has had ample proof in the past. It is understood that the representatives of two of the Great Powers urged the Porte to invite public tenders for the additions to the navy, but without success. There has been some delay in the settlement of the details of the Turkish naval programme. After a provisional agreement had been arrived at, and plans and drawings had been specially drafted and submitted to the Government, the latter altered its mind with regard to the size of the vessels, and a new set of plans had to be prepared. It will be remembered that Parliament voted a sum of £T5,000,000 for extraordinary naval expenditure, to be spread over a period of ten years. It has been agreed that the group will supply two battleships of 16,500 tons displacement each, one armoured cruiser, capable of steaming twenty-four knots, and some smaller units to be built locally in the Imperial arsenal. The latter is to be provided with a floating dock, and generally reorganised so as to restore its original efficiency. The total cost involved will be about £5,000,000, or half a million pounds Turkish more than voted by the Chamber, but it is not anticipated that this discrepancy will give rise to any serious difficulty. It is understood that in the matter of payment the group will be willing to accept Treasury bonds, thus inaugurating a new departure in Anglo-Turkish business relations. The Government has decided to order in France six gunboats and six motor-boats for river service, at a cost of about £T300,000. This order is intended as a sop to French industry, which is naturally not best pleased at the preference given to Great Britain for the supply of the larger vessels.

REFORM IN GREECE.

The ceremony of reading the Royal Proclamation convoking a National Assembly took place at Athens on Wednesday. The King and Queen proceeded to the Chamber, and his Majesty read the Proclamation, which was received with enthusiastic cheers. The following is the text of the Royal message: "Gentlemen, the circumstances in which you were convoked in extraordinary session are well known to you. You have been summoned to work, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, on a task of reform destined to render effective the provisions of the Constitution, both as regards home and foreign affairs and strengthening the regime with which the painful national obstacle has continued since the middle of August. The grave political crisis was tending to a deadlock for an irregular action showed that the will of public opinion, which had been inflamed, was to force a change in political methods with a view to restoring the course of the country's affairs and strengthening the regime with which the national aspirations are indissolubly bound up. There appeared to be but one way out. This was indicated to me when the Cabinet resigned by all the political leaders assembled round the Throne. Gentlemen, I am happy to say that Parliamentary opinion almost unanimously shared this view, as is shown by the decision on Feb. 18 (o. s.), by which the Chamber adopted the proposal put forward for the revision of the non-fundamental clauses of the Constitution. I promise that this decision shall be carried out. A Royal Decree based on the proposals of my responsible advisers will summon a revisionist Chamber, as provided for in Clause 107 of the Constitution, which shall determine the clauses to be revised. Gentlemen, I express to you my Royal thanks for the noble zeal and devotion to your country and my dynasty with which you are inspired for the accomplishment of your labours in the course of this extraordinary session. You have thus seconded my Government in its efforts for the definitive restoration of the affairs of the country and the return to us of the peace necessary for the welfare of the nation.

EX-SULTAN'S FEAR.

According to the *Turquie*, the mysterious reason for the departure of the ex-Sultan's harem from Saloniks was in reality entirely different from any hitherto given. Abdul Hamid lives in perpetual dread of being poisoned, and has made it a practice never to eat anything until some time after several members of his family have partaken of the food prepared for himself. It then occurred to him that poisons might be placed in the medicines prescribed for him by his doctors, and his death be brought about in that way. The ladies of the harem, thereupon, had to be dosed with the ex-Sultan's medicines, and if they were none the worse he consented to take a dose a few hours later, but would not allow the bottle to pass out of his personal possession in the meantime. This promiscuous dosing, turn and turn about, made the ladies of the harem ill, and, at last, as they did not dare to rebel openly, and thus incur the displeasure of their master, they decided to make their escape, and effected their flight under cover of darkness.

DR. VOGEL, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, will act as Director General. Mr. R. F Tucker, Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, has applied for leave on medical certificate.

THE ELECTION AND TARIFF REFORM.

LETTER FROM LORD ROSEBERY.

Wants Tariff Issue to be Dropped.

MR. BALFOUR AND COLONIAL WHEAT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the *Times* this morning, writes: "The supreme importance of the issue makes me appeal, almost with passion, to the Unionist leaders to drop the Tariff Issue in the coming election, and secure a straight fight on the sole issue of a single Chamber as opposed to two. On that depends more than temporary party success, namely, the confidence of other countries and of our own dominions and own people."

Mr. Churchill has received a large sum of money for the organisation of 2,500 free trade lectures throughout the Kingdom next year.

Mr. Balfour, in reply to a correspondent, definitely favours the free admission of colonial wheat under any fiscal change.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The *Times* says the idea of Lord Rosebery's letter is not feasible. It is impossible for the Unionists to abandon the policy, on which they won most victories in the last election.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter regarding the free admission of colonial wheat, says he has decided after consultation with his colleagues that he ought to dissipate the dear bread scare, and assist in preferential agreements with the Colonies.

The Chief Unionist Agent announces that they must continue to recommend tariff and other social reforms in the constituencies, while opposing most resolutely the attack on the Constitution.

"MR. ASQUITH'S MASTER."

Mr. Birrell Denies any Bargain.

IRISH FREE TO VOTE.

DRAGGING THE CROWN INTO POLITICS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Mr. Birrell, in a speech at Reading, said there was no bargain or understanding between the Government and the Irish, who might vote as they chose without a breach of faith.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Manchester, said Mr. Redmond was Mr. Asquith's master and Patrick Ford, dynamitard, was Mr. Redmond's master.

Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech at Birmingham, said it was a crime for Mr. Asquith to bring the King into the mire of politics.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Mr. Pease, speaking at Rother, last night, said if the Crown were dragged into politics the Lords would be responsible. The Liberals would not be party to the curtailment of the Crown's prerogatives. If the Lords forced another election, he believed, the Liberal majority would be immensely increased on a clear issue of self-government.

Mr. Churchill, writing to the Lancashire Federation of Liberal Clubs, says: "We shall march forward squarely, carrying the Budget and the Veto proposals, without weakening or modification, to the steps of the Throne. The end of the crisis on which the future of British and Irish politics for a generation depends cannot be foreseen, but I am confident the courage and sagacity will secure success."

GERMAN BUILDING TRADE.

Lock-out Affecting 400.000 Workers.

MEN HAVE ONLY FIVE WEEKS' FUNDS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

A lock-out of the building trade began to-night throughout Germany, except in Berlin and Hamburg, where it will begin on the 23rd of April, if negotiations fail. It will affect directly and indirectly 400,000 workers and 800,000 dependents.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Berlin telegrams with reference to the building lock-out state that the men's funds amount to eleven million marks, and will only last five weeks. Opposed to them is a compact phalanx of the Employers' League, comprising 22,000 firms.

AUSTRIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

Parliamentary Grants Refused.

YET SHIPS HAVE BEEN LAID DOWN.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

It appears that Austrian Dreadnoughts are being constructed in spite of the fact that Parliamentary grants for them have hitherto been refused. Shipbuilders supported by financiers are laying ships down at their own risk, trusting to the ultimate vote by the delegations.

LORD KITCHENER IN AMERICA.

Inspects West Point Military School.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Lord Kitchener inspected West Point yesterday.

LORD SELBORNE AND SOUTH AFRICA.

High Eulogy from Mr. Smuts.

"FATHER OF THE UNION."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Telegrams from Johannesburg report that in a speech at a farewell banquet to Lord Selborne, Mr. Smuts, Colonial Secretary, declared that Lord Selborne, during his tenure of office, had righted things and had greatly assisted in the success of Self-Government in the Transvaal. He described Lord Selborne as "the Father of South African Union." His Governorship would be the most illustrious of South Africa, excelling even Lord George Grey's.

Lord Selborne, replying, said he would do his utmost to persuade political friends and opponents at home that they had more than they could do in managing their own affairs.

THE COMMONWEALTH SENATE.

Labour Majority of Six.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Melbourne telegrams state that the final result of the elections shows that thirty Fusionists, forty-one Labour members and four Independents have been returned. The Labour Party will probably have a majority in the Senate of six.

MR. ROOSEVELT IN VIENNA.

Papal Nuncio's Visit of Explanation.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived in Vienna. He was met by representatives of the Foreign Office, where he proceeded later in a Court carriage to call on Baron von Aehrenthal.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received Mr. Roosevelt to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Papal Nuncio in Vienna yesterday called on Mr. Roosevelt, it is supposed, in connection with the recent misunderstanding with the Vatican.

JAPANESE SUBMARINE FOUNDERS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Tokio telegrams state that a Japanese submarine was manœuvring in Hiroshima Bay, when she foundered.

CHINESE MISSIONS PLUNDERED.

All Missionaries Safe.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

All the missions at Changsha have been plundered. The Missionaries have safely arrived at Hankau, but all their personal effects have been lost.

The United States cruiser "Cleveland" has left Amoy for Hankau.

BALLOON FATALITY.

Four Occupants Killed by Lightning.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

A balloon ascended at Bitterfeld yesterday and was found later struck by lightning. The four occupants were dead.

KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

Cruise on the Mediterranean not Intended.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The King to-day motored to the town of Vera, and selected the site for a monument to the officers of the Rifle Brigade, killed in the Peninsular War.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

King Edward will proceed homeward direct from Biarritz. The stories that His Majesty would go on a Mediterranean tour are baseless.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The death is announced of Sir Walter Palmer.

[Sir Walter Palmer was the third son of the late George Palmer, M.P., of Marlston and Reading, who was one of the founders of the famous firm of Huntley and Palmers. Sir Walter was educated at University College, London; the Sarbonne University, Paris, and graduated B. Sc. at the London University. He became Director of Huntley and Palmers, Limited. He was born in 1858, and was created a Baronet in 1904.]

REDISTRIBUTION OF MADRAS DISTRICTS.

Scheme Published.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

A Government Order has been issued embodying instructions for the introduction of Sir William Meyer's scheme for the redistribution of districts, divisions and taluks. The proposals, which affect more than one district, are fully set out, the grant of compensation for dearness of food to all whole-time servants of Government on Civil Establishments whose pay does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem will be continued in respect of salaries earned during the months of April, May and June 1910, in all districts except Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Madras.

THE latest issues of the *U.P. Gazette* contains notifications, announcing the forfeiture under the New Press Act of five separate publications, which contains words and passages likely in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion "to excite to acts of violence, and to bring into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India." The publications referred to are pamphlets entitled "Ghoose, O Indian Princes", a book called "The Indian War of Independence 1857" by V. D. Strakar, the "Bande Mataram" newspaper hailing from Geneva, a publication with the title "Bande Mataram" and the "Svaraj" Magazine.

GANG OF RAILWAY THIEVES.

Heavy Sentences at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, APRIL 16.

Mr. C. R. Roper, District and Sessions Judge, this morning, passed sentence on the twelve Multan Mahomedans and Hindus, who were charged by the Railway Police with being members of a gang associated for thefts on Railway lines. Eight of the accused, who were the oldest members of the gang, were sentenced to transportation for life, while the remaining four were sentenced to ten years. Fines of Rs. 400 each were also imposed on first eight accused and of Rs. 30 on the remaining four.

The District Judge in passing sentence remarked that the accused were cunning and practical criminals, who have been preying on society for very many years, and who not only themselves thieved, but initiated younger men and boys into their methods. Against offenders of this type the travelling public were entitled to such protection as the law could afford and highly deterrent sentences were necessary. Concluding, the learned Judge added that the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Clabby, and his subordinate officers, especially Mr. Manilall Jethalal, deserved great credit for their success in tracing the gang. The case for the prosecution, the Judge remarked, had been conducted by Mr. P. D'Souza, Assistant Government Prosecutor, with great fairness.

BENGAL DACOITY CASES.

Discharged Accused Re-arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

Narendra Nath Biswas, who was discharged on Thursday last, by the Special Tribunal in connection with the Haludbari Dacoity Case, has been re-arrested on charges under sections 121 and 124, I. P. C., and remanded to the Alipore Jail.

Nine of the accused in the Nangla gang case against whom a charge under section 400 I. P. C. was withdrawn, have been re-arrested on charges under sections 121 and 124, I. P. C., and remanded to Khulna Jail.

Another political dacoity case is reported from Garbeta on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the Midnapur District. It is said that twenty-five young men dressed like gentlemen, armed with guns and swords, raided the house of Suram Dey, a money-lender of that village, and after torturing the inmates decamped with valuables.

The Calcutta police have arrested Pryanath Das, a dealer in false beards, which were extensively used in political dacoity cases. His shop was searched and two trunks taken by the police.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES ALLEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

A meeting to inaugurate a fund for a memorial of Sir Charles Allen will be held at Overtoun Hall next Thursday. The Chief Justice of Bengal will preside.

A meeting of the Corporation staff was held to-day to express sorrow at the death of Sir Charles Allen. It was resolved to raise a subscription with a view to erecting a suitable memorial to perpetuate his memory. The Vice-Chairman made a brief speech particularly mentioning the services of the deceased to the Calcutta Corporation.

MR. POLLARD MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

Mr. A. H. Pollard is alleged to have disappeared and is said to be at Pondicherry. The adult members of the troops are stranded here.

ARBUTHNOT & CO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

Benticks Buildings, the place of business of the late firm of Arbuthnot and Co., sold yesterday by the Official Assignee, fetched Rs. 1,16,000. The sale is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

THEFT OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

Devarajulu Moodelley and Thiruvengadasamy Moodelley, the two accused in the case of theft of examination papers were found guilty to-day by the Town Magistrate, and sentenced to six and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

ASSAULT ON A POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

At the Calcutta Police Court yesterday, an upcountry man, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for assaulting a European Police Inspector with his shoe, when placed before the Police Commissioner.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

A destructive fire broke out on Thursday night at Jamalpore. A large number of houses were burnt to ashes and thousands rendered houseless.

ALLEGED STABBING AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

Clinton, a European Guard on the East Indian Railway, stands charged before the Magistrate of Howrah with stabbing a boy-servant with a knife.

LAHORE PLEADER SUSPENDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, APRIL 15.

The Division Bench of the Punjab Chief Court has suspended Lala Amolak Ram, pleader of Lyallpore, for two months, under the Legal Practitioners Act.

AN interesting function was performed at the Kalyani Hospital, Mylapore, Madras, on Friday evening, when the presentation of the first annual report of the Institution was coupled with the ceremony of opening a new out patients' dispensary, presented by Mr. A. Subramania Iyer. The Hon'ble Sir Arnold White presided, and there was a large attendance. Mr. Hammick declared the building open.

THE FIRE AT MANDALAY.

Over a Square Mile of Buildings Burnt.

VALUABLE PAGODA DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 16.

The Rangoon *Times* representative telegraphs from Mandalay to-day, "over 3,000 houses, including godowns, Kyaungs and mills have been destroyed. The total losses are estimated at some 24 lakhs. From personal inspection of the scene of the disastrous fire which took place here on Tuesday afternoon and which lasted over twelve hours, I can say without fear of contradiction that the incident is without a parallel in the annals of Burma history. It is impossible to describe the devastation or send pen pictures, which would adequately describe the scene. The area of the fire is over a mile square, commencing in the Palawgaung quarter south-west of the big bazar Zegyo, thence it spread rapidly along B. and C. Roads, and in spite of their breadth crossing them fanned by an extraordinarily strong wind, it was impossible to check its ravages.

All the buildings from the Shwetachaung to Thingazi creek were completely gutted.

Several grand old Hpoongyi Kyaungs filled with relics and curios were razed to the ground and sacred marble images of the Buddha were destroyed. The Indawya pagoda is the most valuable of those burned, and its loss is estimated at some four lakhs. Three large saw mills were completely destroyed. Some thousands of palm, tamarind and other trees within the area were burnt and the trunks standing leafless charred and burnt present a weird sight. The course of the fire was a most extraordinary and fantastic one, and could only be accounted for by the vagaries of the wind. Three or four houses in the zone of fire suffered slight or any damage. There is a great distress among the poor homeless people. The local relief fund amounts to over two thousand rupees, more funds are urgently needed to prevent starvation among the poorest whom the fire has reduced to penury. Whether any lives have been lost has not yet been ascertained definitely, but up to now none are reported missing. A statement of the exact number of houses destroyed is being prepared from the reports of the Lusyis and headmen of the various quarters of the City.

Accounts as to the origin of the conflagration vary and are unreliable. It was undoubtedly accidental and the large majority of the houses having thatched roofs and plank walling helped to spread the fire rapidly. Of course, the wind was a formidable factor with which to contend. It has been raining here since Thursday. There were high winds and rain this morning.

WEATHER AROUND MADRAS.

Heavy Storm at Arkonam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 16.

The weather in Madras is oppressively hot, and on Wednesday it was unbearable. The clouds looked threatening, but no rain fell, and news has now been received that rain has fallen heavily in certain mofussil stations.

A storm swept over Arkonam on Tuesday and did great damage to property. The wind blew with such force that the roofs of houses were blown off, and it is reported that an engine was shifted off its rails. There was also a fall of hail stones.

CYCLONE REACHES BURMA.

Several People Killed at Akyab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The depression formed in the Bay has passed into Burma, and on Friday the cyclone moved in the direction of Akyab. Considerable damage was done to the harbour works, native craft, rice godowns, cooly lines, houses and gardens. A number of people are reported as killed. Akyab received twelve inches of rain. No vessels, however, were damaged during cyclone's transit over the Bay.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 16.

Their Excellencies and Lady Eileen Elliott attended the Peshawar Vale Point to Point Races and the Hunt Ball on Wednesday. One of the most sporting events of the former was the Zamindars races open to those whose land is hunted over by the Peshawar Vale Hunt. On Thursday morning at 10 a.m., the Viceregal party left by a special train for Dehra Dun. The Hon. Mr. Merk and Mrs. Merk and Sir James and Lady Wilcocks were on the platform to see their Excellencies off and a guard-of-honour with the band of the North Staffordshire Regiment was mounted on the platform. On arrival at Dehra Dun at 11 a. m. yesterday, His Excellency was met by Mr. Reynolds, Commissioner, and General Campbell, Commanding the Troops, and left at once for the Circuit House, where their Excellencies will stay till Monday, when the party leave for Camp at Mohan.

HINDU PRIEST'S CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

A curious defamation case, has been filed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Manikganj by Shyamanda Goswami, a local priest of reputation, against several Brahmins of same village. It is said that the accused falsely alleged that the complainant had eaten fowl with a Mahomedan Sub-Inspector. The Magistrate issued summons against accused.

SEVERE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

A virulent cholera epidemic has broken out in several villages in the Majura sub-division of the District of Jessore. The contagion has spread to neighbouring villages and has depopulating several places. The Government has deputed a cholera specialist and several men to dispose of the dead bodies.

THE Ladies resident at Ootacamund says the "Madras Mail" have at last adopted the Simla system and agreed to receive calls by post. This will effect a great saving of the time, tissue and temper of Season visitors to the Station who will no longer feel that duty requires them to spend in 'box-hunting" a large proportion of the time they spend on the Hills. The new system is already in full swing.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE VETO RESOLUTIONS.

Severity of the Closure.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The moderate Liberals are said to doubt the wisdom of rushing the veto resolutions through the House of Commons, and thereby justifying the Lords in contending that they had not received adequate discussion. The majority of the Ministerialists, Nationalists, and Labourites favour reaching a crisis quickly.

The Unionist newspapers are very severe upon Mr. Asquith's threatened use of the closure to limit the Committee stage of the debate on the veto resolutions to five days.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" describes the process as revolutionary and destructive of one estate of the realm which it has taken centuries to erect.

A correspondent, writing to the "Times," declares that Mr. Winston Churchill's statement associating the Crown with the Commons against the Lords was an outrage to the throne and a gross instance of unconstitutional presumption and impertinence.

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks:—"Although no arrangement has been made with the Nationalists, the Government's situation is distinctly better than it was, and the proposed closure of the veto resolutions has increased the prospect of the Government's holding on for some time. Not half a dozen members of the House of Commons want a general election. All of them are working to differ the appeal to the country to as late a date as possible, even until next year."

Mr. William O'Brien, speaking at Cork yesterday, stated that Mr. John Redmond was using the balance of power in the House of Commons to deprive Ireland of most splendid concessions regarding the Budget and land purchase. Ireland should be relieved of the whisky duties, brewery licence fees, land taxes, succession duties, and the general revaluation.

Plural Voting.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. A. J. Sherwell (Liberal) moved for the introduction of a Bill to abolish plural voting, and to fix all contests during a general election for the same day. He stated that at the last general election the ownership vote had exceeded the Unionist majority in 69 constituencies, of which 41 had produced Unionist gains.

Mr. H. Stavely-Hill (Unionist) said that if the Liberals were honest they would also tackle redistribution of seats. There was nothing to prevent all the elections being held on the same day. The present system suited the convenience of particular constituencies.

The motion was talked out.

Aeroplaning Fatality.

A FALL OF 140 FEET.

London, April 3.

M. Le Blon, the well-known French aeronaut, was killed while flying a Bleriot aeroplane at San Sebastian (in the north of Spain) yesterday.

When the aeroplane was at a height of 140 feet, the motor ceased working, and the machine suddenly lurched and fell with frightful velocity.

The aeronaut struck some rocks in shallow water, and was terribly mangled. He expired upon being lifted to the quay.

It is believed that the aeroplane which ended the career of M. Le Blon was the very same machine that caused the death of another French aeronaut, M. Delagrange, a few months ago. Madame Le Blon was a witness of her husband's awful death.

During a similar flight last Tuesday the motor stopped, and the aeroplane fell into the sea, from which M. Le Blon was rescued.

Doctor Murders his Brother-in-Law.

London, April 1.

Last Saturday Professor Charlois, the Mount Gros Observatory, at Nice, in the south of France, was murdered by some person who visited him disguised as a telegraph messenger. The police were unable to obtain a clue to the identification of the murderer until they found among the victims papers relating to litigation over his dead wife's property threatening letters from his brother-in-law. Dr. Breugues, a highly respected medical man practising at Nimes. Inquiries proved that Dr. Breugues left Nimes last Saturday morning, and reached Nice at 11 o'clock on the same night. It was also ascertained that he returned to Nimes early on Sunday. Dr. Breugues, on being arrested, confessed that he had committed the murder.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff—Captain C. J. Torrie, 30th Punjabis, to officiate as Inspector of Army Signalling, Southern Circle, vice Captain W. O. Grant on leave, or until further orders. Dated 26th March 1910.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment).—Major W. G. Black, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Somerset appointed Commandant 48th Pioneers, and to remain seconded. Dated 10th January 1910.

Staff.—Captain G. Marchant, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), to be Unpaid Attache, Head-Quarters, Southern Army. Dated 1st April 1910.

Captain F. G. Spring, 1st Battalion, the Lincolnshire Regiment, to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, vice Captain C. G. Woodhouse, on leave or until further orders. Dated 1st April 1910.

3rd Skinner's Horse.—Major F. L. Moore, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Hamilton, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 1st December 1909.

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Major E. B. Barratt, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. A. Elphinstone officiating Commandant, or until further orders. Dated 7th December, 1909.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Major-General W. D. G. Gray, Inspector-General of Volunteers, and Colonel D. I. French Mullen, I.M.S., have eight months' leave.

Captain J. D. Graham, I. M. S., is placed on special duty to enquire into the prevalence of malaria in the United Provinces.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the move to Simla of the Director of Army Clothing from Alipore every year during the summer for a period not exceeding six weeks.

A MONO-RAIL is shortly to be introduced in the Punjab, the Provincial Government having authorised the construction of Amono-Rail Tramway alongside the metalled road from Merinda via Karali and Katar to Chandigarh, a distance of about 32 miles.

WRECK OF THE PERICLES.

Vessel Sinks in Three Hours.

BRAVERY OF THE WOMEN.

Details are to hand by the Australian Mail of the wreck of the Pericles at Cape Leeuwin on March 31st.

The sea was calm, it was mid-afternoon, and the passengers were absorbed in the full enjoyment of life on an ocean liner, a little world in itself, when disaster swift and irretrievable overtook the vessel. The captain and the second mate were on the bridge when the catastrophe happened. The hour was 3-30 p.m. Captain Simpson states that he and the second officer were leisurely examining the chart, when without the slightest warning a grinding sound which seemed to come from the very vitals of the ship was heard. The vessel lurched to one side and then to the other and immediately began to sink by the bows. The disaster is ascribed to a knob of uncharted rock, which completely ripped the bottom out of the fore part of the vessel. Concluding that the steamer was doomed the order was given to lower the boats, and fortuitously every soul on board, 463 in all, safely reached the shore. The coolness and chivalry apparently manifested in the face of the most imminent danger was in keeping with the best traditions of the British mercantile marine. The filling of the boats proceeded with the precision of clock work. There was no intermingling of the sexes in a blind rush for the boats. The order "Women and children first" was implicitly obeyed, and within 25 minutes the whole of the passengers and crew had left the steamer. The captain, the chief engineer, and several of the officers were the last to leave, and the waves were then washing over the forward decks. Shelter and succour were awaiting the passengers and crew at the hospitable hands of the regiments at Flinders Bay and Karridale. Passengers and crew are now on their way to Fremantle in the s.s. "Monaro," which is expected to arrive early this afternoon. Meanwhile arrangements have been made at Fremantle for their accommodation. It is stated on the authority of Captain Simpson that there is no prospect of salvaging the vessel, which is said to be lying in 26 fathoms of water. The value of the Pericles was estimated at £250,000. The estimates placed on the value of the cargo show a wide divergence, ranging from £250,000 to £500,000. The cargo is said to be covered by insurance but it is anticipated there will be a loss on the steamer, the owners, Messrs. Thompson and Co., not insuring their vessels to the full value.

REMARKABLE SELF-POSSESSION EXHIBITED.

No report of the loss of the Pericles would be complete without reference to the magnificent behaviour of the women aboard. Brought at a moment's notice face to face with the possibility of an awful fate they comported themselves with a demeanour that cannot be too lightly spoken of. With the ship sinking under their feet mothers grabbed their little one together, and at a cost that can hardly be counted forced back the tear or the sign of fear that would unnerve another. In perfect order they gathered the life-belts, and calmly placed them in position, and as boat after boat was lowered they moved forward and took their seats with the precision of perfectly-trained soldiers. On every hand the bravery of the women has called forth the finest eulogy from the men who passed with them through so trying an ordeal.

WORK OF MILLARS' CO.'S EMPLOYEES.

Before leaving Flinders Bay Captain Simpson expressed his gratitude at the action of Millars' Karri and Jarrah Co. for their splendid efforts in connection with the feeding and housing of the ship's company. At the time of the disaster Mr. Sydney Smith, the manager of the Company, was 40 miles distant, at the extreme end of a bush railway. On returning at 6 p.m. he was acquainted with the occurrence, and immediately put on a special train with 20 men, and all the bread and provisions, bedding, and other necessaries available in the stores, and ran to Flinders Bay to the assistance of the shipwrecked people. On arrival there two vehicles telephoned for were not in attendance, and the party shouldering the provisions started to walk to Cape Leeuwin, an uninviting tramp over sandhills of 3 1-2 miles. A mile from the lighthouse the shipwrecked people were met walking to Flinders Bay, and the provisions had to be carried back. On arrival at the little port Mr. Smith billeted as many of the women and children as possible with the residents, and placing the balance, about 120, in the train, conveyed them 12 miles to Karridale, where they were cared for until the time of their departure for Perth.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY.

Mr. Preedy and the Countess.

"Mr. Preedy and the Countess" with which the Bandmann Comedy Company opened its present visit to Bombay, is reported to be one of the latest London successes. A play by Mr. E. C. Carton, it is enjoying a very good run at the Criterion Theatre, London, and on Saturday at the Empire Theatre received a warm welcome from a large audience, which included H. E. the Governor. However, one must confess that "Mr. Preedy and the Countess" is not a piece to grow very enthusiastic over, and it was principally on account of the excellent playing of the Bandmann Company that it received so favourable a reception. They certainly did everything to invest the play with as much interest as possible, and succeeded as well as any company could be expected to succeed. Mr. Carton's piece is built on a rather thin and very conventional plot, and its very ordinary ground work is not even relieved by anything above the commonplace in its dialogue. Its humour depends almost entirely on very familiar situations and certain very familiar stage business.

Mr. Preedy and the Countess meet quite suddenly one evening at Mr. Preedy's flat. Mr. Preedy is a partner in the Bounsall Emporium, the Countess is Joanna, Countess of Rushmare, parted from her second husband, and an expert in the devious ways of "bolting." She is now bolting (the third time) with Mr. Bounsall, also of the Emporium, having decided to try whether marriage with a respectable middle-class person affords any greater security of tenure, than an alliance with the aristocracy. A short halt is called at Mr. Preedy's flat, where Mr. Bounsall receives a telegram that he is required to soothe the dying moments of his godparent. As his god-parent has two lace factories at Nottingham to will away, and as Mr. Bounsall, in spite of the Emporium, is hard up, this seems an important duty. He promptly commandeers Preedy's flat, orders the Countess to stay there, and sends Preedy off to an hotel with instructions to return in the morning and satisfy the Countess' slightest whim. This is really very rough on Preedy. He had just got engaged to a very nice girl, and obviously if found harbouring another charming woman in his flat, he runs a grave risk of being misunderstood, and thrown over. Lady Rushmere stays in his flat for a night and a day. Between Preedy's jealous rival, and her relations they both have an exciting time and Mr. Bounsall returns having wedded the two lace factories and his godparent's step-daughter. This again is very rough on Lady Rushmere, but eventually her lawful husband, who has been on a trip to Cairo with a Viennese dancer, returns. They make a reconciliation and leave Mr. Preedy in the ecstacy of a reunion with his beloved.

The part of Lady Rushmere is very cleverly played by Miss Lellian Dundas, who we are glad to see again in Bombay, while Mr. E. Spencer Geach with not much of a part manages to make himself very diverting in the role of Preedy. Miss Helen Russell, was a very charming Emma Sidgrave, the lady on whom Preedy has bestowed his affections, and in fact every part in the piece was well-filled. Mr. Bandmann has evidently sent an excellent company, and play-goers may look forward to the performances of this week when Shakespeare's plays, and pieces by Oscar Wilde and Mr. Sutro will be staged.

This evening "The Merchant of Venice" will be played.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

We are asked to say that on Thursday evening "The Walls of Jericho," will be played instead of "Othello" as originally announced.

THE Lahore Municipal Committee has set apart Rs. 2,400 for the encouragement of indigenous products of industrial art, and manufacture and a sub-committee has been appointed with Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan as president and Dunt Chand, Bar-at-Law, as Secretary to arrange the holding of a monthly fair for the purpose in the Lahore municipal gardens.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE SOCIETY.

Prize-Giving by the Governor.

THE annual distribution of prizes, medals and shields to the members of the Bombay Branch of the St. John Ambulance Society, Bombay Brigade, was held on Saturday afternoon in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, the prizes being given away by His Excellency the Governor. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present and among those who attended the function were:—Brigadier-General Swann, commanding the Bombay Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Sarjeant, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, commanding the Bombay Ambulance Brigade; Mr. G. F. Coalk, the Coroner of Bombay; Mr. James MacDonald; Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.; Commissioner of Police; Mr. Godsey, Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr. J. Hall, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. J. Sanders Slater; Dr. Dinanath B. Dandekar, medical officer and lecturer, Ambulance Brigade, and Mr. Clarke, the Honorary Secretary.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke arrived at 6 o'clock, accompanied by Captain Lucas, I.M.S., and was received by the General, the Honorary Secretary and Dr. Dandekar. The Governor then inspected the men, Colonel Sarjeant calling the men to attention.

The men consisting of Volunteer Ambulance, Parsi Ambulance, and Police Ambulance Brigades, respectively, went through the work showing what could be done by first aid Ambulance men before skilled and more scientific assistance could be obtained.

The Governor next gave away the prizes, medals and shields, and the General made a few remarks regarding the work of the Bombay Ambulance Brigade.

THE GENERAL'S REMARKS.

General Swann said that those present had seen for themselves the class of training given by the Bombay Ambulance Association and also the results of that training, and therefore he had not much to say, but he would speak about one or two small points in connection with the Association started in Bombay. It was started about ten years ago and Mr. Lund was the moving spirit of the whole organization. During that period of the years 2,492 men had been through the whole course of first aid training and 2,132 were given certificates. The General was glad that creditable results had been shown by the ladies and gentlemen who joined the classes at the last session and 578 out of a total of 657 had gained certificates. There had also been classes for the instruction for nome nursing, 212 ladies attending, out of whom 185 gained certificates. Also it had been ruled by the Committee of the Brigade that certificates should not be given for proficiency until the special instruction classes were attended, and since the establishment of such classes about a hundred certificates had been issued. So much for the scheme, the General said, but coming now to the practical organisation of the Brigade he observed there were two special divisions. One was the Parsee Brigade which was well supported in the matter of funds and the other, that of the Jews, who could not be present there, not being supplied with uniforms. The General hoped, however, that some rich Jew gentleman or gentlemen would contribute to the funds materially and it might be possible to see them on a similar occasion in future. The European divisions were reserves in case of military requirements. Humanity required that no unnecessary infliction should be suffered and the duration of pain should be reduced to the shortest possible time. In war it was different from hunting. The number of wounded and injured was considerably more than those who were outright killed. But for the relief of those it was impossible for any state to maintain a large Brigade at state expense, and this is where St. John Ambulance comes in to give this training. It was, the General urged, man's duty to do something for the relief of humanity by doing some extra work and taking pains to do something more than what they were bound to do.

If he was properly informed General Swann said that the organization in Bombay was hardly yet realised, in face of the heavy traffic, the busy walk to Cape Leeuwin, an uninviting tramp over sandhills of 3 1-2 miles. A mile from the lighthouse the shipwrecked people were met walking to Flinders Bay, and the provisions had to be carried back. On arrival at the little port Mr. Smith billeted as many of the women and children as possible with the residents, and placing the balance, about 120, in the train, conveyed them 12 miles to Karridale, where they were cared for until the time of their departure for Perth.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke then addressing the assembly, said:—

"General Swann, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very glad to be present on this interesting occasion. It is not the first time that I have had the honour of giving prizes to members of the St. John Ambulance Association. There was a strong branch in Victoria in which I always took a great interest. As you know the origin of the Association dates back to the days when the Knights of St. John were constituted as an Order for maintaining hospitals and tending the sick. The idea was a fine one; but I imagine that the medical knowledge of the Knights was of the most elementary description and though the Order remained at Malta to the end of the 18th century it fell into grave disrepute, and its special duties had long been neglected. The modern reorganisation of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem spreads over many a land and has done an incalculable amount of good work for the cause of suffering humanity.

"The Ambulance Branch of the Order, which has now been represented in Bombay for ten years, devotes itself specially to saving life by diffusing knowledge of the proper treatment of the injured. In any department of life it is true that "Knowledge is Power," but in no case can knowledge be applied with more beneficial results than in saving a brother or sister human being from preventible death. There are numerous occasions on which even a little knowledge instantly applied may be of more value than the most skilled treatment brought to bear at a later stage. There can surely be no happier reflection than that of having saved a human life or prevented the loss of a limb, and that happiness may be within the attainment of any one who has devoted a little time to learn the principles and the practice that the St. John Ambulance Association exists to teach.

"It is most satisfactory to know that the Bombay Centre is able to show the best results in India. That is as it should be, because Bombay ought to lead in everything that is good and sane and progressive. I note that the proportion of ladies who take certificates after completing the course of instruction is markedly less than in the case of men. There is doubtless some reason for this as it cannot be supposed for a moment in these days that the superman is less persistent or less intelligent than the mere man. The work of this centre among the City Police is very important. The policeman is above all things the protector of the people and as his duties lie mainly in the crowded streets he may at any time have opportunities of turning his knowledge of "First Aid" to a practical account. I am glad to know that the railways have taken up the work of the Association and have facilitated the training of their employes. The good work of the Parsi Division of the Ambulance Brigade is also most encouraging, and we may surely hope that a Hindu and a Mahomedan Division will before long find a place in the organisation. I quite agree that two ambulances are totally insufficient for the needs of a city with a million of inhabitants, and I feel sure that the Municipal Corporation if the matter is brought to their notice will be willing to provide the small sum required to remedy this deficiency in what we are proud to call the First City of India. I hope also that the Mill-owners Association which I know to be a very generous body will see its way to co-operate in establishing ambulance for groups of contiguous mills for the succour of their employes among whom accidents must often be inevitable. Clearly extensions of the humane activities of the Association are possible. The Ladies Nursing Division may be made into a valuable body, and I hope that the interest and the sympathies of the Ladies Club may be enlisted for Ambulance work. The more helpers who can be found willing to acquire and to keep up the knowledge which may at any time prove the salvation of some sufferer, the better for Bombay.

"And now I warmly congratulate the winners of the prizes I have had the honour to present. I have been called upon to give away many prizes during my life but none with greater satisfaction than those awarded for knowledge of the means of saving life. The Bombay Volunteer Rifles have greatly distinguished themselves by winning the Challenge Shield in competition with the other Indian Volunteers for the third time in succession. I am sure that they will continue to excel in the gentle art of sliding

the injured as well as in the purely military duties. The two may well go hand in hand in an age which, while it still unfortunately finds wars to be inevitable, is seeking more and more to mitigate human suffering and to promote peace and goodwill among mankind."

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 12.

Two Marwari lads, under 20 years of age, who went to bathe in a well in the vicinity of the Jubilee Garden, Chuddergaut, came by their death owing to one of them having slipped into the water and while he was struggling the other, seeing his plight and being a swimmer, jumped in to save him, but the drowning lad clung to his rescuer so tightly, that both sank to the bottom and were drowned. Some hours after the sad accident, the well was dragged and the bodies were recovered and handed over to the relatives after the usual "Panchnama."

Dr. Shamir Khan, who is attached to the staff of the Sahib Zada Sahib, Prince Osoman Ali Khan Bahadur, has been granted a salary of Rs. 800 monthly by H. E. the Nizam. This gentleman has been working without pay for the last fifteen years and is entitled to arrears which will aggregate Rs. 1,20,000—a sum which should adequately compensate him for all the inconveniences and anxieties that he has so patiently undergone.

The retrial in the contest between the All Saints Institution and the Government High School in the Nizam College Football Tournament took place yesterday evening instead of last Saturday. In the first half neither side scored, but after the interval there was a great fight for victory. The Government High School had a powerful combination and ought to have won, but the defence of the All Saints team checkmated their efforts. Just 15 minutes before the close of the game, the All Saints dodged beautifully and shot the ball so within a few yards of their opponents' goal, where a scrimmage took place; and in the excitement of the moment, one of the High School team decided the fate of the day by kicking the ball right into his own goal. Before the whistle went the High School with the time left put forth prodigious efforts to "draw," but they had not the ghost of a chance and truth to speak, All Saints by a hair's breadth, failed to score on one or two occasions. Ultimately the game ended with the single goal in favour of the All Saints, to whom Mrs. Seaton presented the Shield. In this year's football the All Saints stand prominently to the front. They are the holders of both the Father Garbelli Cup and the Nizam College Shield.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is evident, from the telegraphed summary of the report of the Madras Protector of Emigrants regarding certain Natal returned Indians, that the Government of India are anxious to do whatever is in their power to investigate the allegations of unfair treatment of indentured Indians in that Colony, and for this our gratitude is due. But it is equally evident that the statement, "No complaints," will be a constant feature of these reports in the future. After five years and more of experience of European Officials in Natal, the returned emigrants are unlikely to differentiate in favour of Officials in this country, and their proneness to reticence under official examination will ordinarily add to the difficulties of elucidating the situation. In the rare instances where more than usually courageous men will offer complaints, these will generally be found to be borne out by admissions, express or implied, in the annual reports of the Natal Protector of Indian Immigrants, and even then owing to lapse of time, and difficulties of investigation, it is unlikely that any great amount of useful information will result from the enquiries.

But the figures published in the telegraphic summary need further examination, and, upon analysis, they appear to be inaccurate and incomplete. We are told that 466 returned emigrants brought with them Rs. 59,925, but the summary adds that, of this, Rs. 48,144 was brought by 29 emigrants, eleven in sums varying from Rs.55 to Rs.90, nine in sums varying from Rs.95 to Rs.195, eight in sums varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 315, and one emigrant brought Rs. 525. Now, if averages are taken with the limits of the above figures, it would appear that the eleven emigrants brought with them approximately Rs. 880, the nine emigrants Rs. 1,350, the eight emigrants Rs.2,080, and the last Rs. 550, or a total of Rs. 4,835 for the whole 29 as against Rs. 48,144 given in the summary. The figure it seems, in this last item, to be superfluous. On the assumption, however, that the figures given are correct, it would appear that the 29 emigrants, each brought away savings of Rs. 1,660, a very respectable sum, for which no credit is given in the report as would naturally be expected. But on the other hand the remaining 437 emigrants would have brought less than Rs. 27 per head, and I do not imagine that the Protector would be satisfied with so poor a return after five years' work.

Then, too, that figure Rs. 525, for the most successful emigrant, also seems to require examination. Nothing is said as to whether the emigrant was a male or a female, or as to the duration of absence from India, or as to whether the whole of this sum was earned during indenture, and if not how much of it was saved during a period of temporary "Freedom," at a time before harsh legislation drove the emigrant to choose between reindenturing or returning to India. The total possible savings of an adult male emigrant in five years will be Rs.540, and of a female, half the sum. Therefore, on the face of it, this particular emigrant, with savings of Rs. 525 almost certainly had been in Natal for considerably more than five years, and if so, the sum is small enough. It is incredible that he would have spent only Rs. 15 in five years. But if it happen that Rs. 525 are the savings of five years, then that sum could not have been saved from the wages given under indenture, but must include money made in gambling or moneylending; and in the case of a woman, whose total possible earnings in the time should be only Rs. 270 the larger sum must be due to something else. When to all this, is added the fact that the average savings of these 466 emigrants are only Rs. 128, for periods not stated, but not supposed to be less than five years, I think it will be agreed that the result is not encouraging, but, on the contrary, is a clear indication that Sir Vithaldas Thackersey did not exaggerate when he asserted that the people could earn much better wages and save larger amounts in India.—Yours, etc.,

(Sd.) H. S. L. POLAK.

Calcutta, April 13th.

BELATED LETTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will anybody oblige me by letting me know which would be the best method or course appropriate to follow, if one, after several reports having been forwarded to the authorities concerned as to the irregularities of the postal-letters, gets no reply, or no notice is taken of his complaint. On one hand letters of importance, such as railway receipts, etc., reach us after four or five days, on the other the writers of my letters complain of not getting an answer to their correspondence in time. Could my readers enlighten me on the subject?—Yours, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Poinsur, April 15.

SIR P. M. MEHTA ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The following further contributions have been received towards the Sir Phirozshaw M. Mehta Entertainment Fund :—

Account previously acknowledged Rs. 740, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhai, Rs. 10 ; Dr. Stanley Reed, Rs. 25; Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Rs. 20 ; Sir Balchandra K. Bhatwadekar Kt. and Mr. Vishnuk Bhatwadekar, Rs. 25, Dr. D. B. Master, Rs. 10 ; Messrs. Sorabji Bomanji Master, Rs. 10 ; Shapurji Sorabji Mistry, Rs. 15 ; R. P. Masani, Rs. 15 ; A. F. Davar, Rs. 10 ; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Rs. 25 ; Mr. E. A. Spencer, and Mr. H. S. Spencer, Rs. 10 ; Mr. F. L. Spicer, Rs. 25 ; Merwanji and Sons, Rs.25 ; Dr. Temulji Nariman, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Byramji N. Seervai, Rs. 25 ; Mr. M. R. Daruvala, Rs. 25 ; The Proprietor of "Bombay Samachar" Rs. 25 ; Byramjee Dadabhai, Rs. 15 ; H. C. Coyajt; Rs. 25 ; Cowasji Nowroji Chhoi, Rs. 25 ; Rustomji M. Kooka Rs. 25 ; Framji Bomanji Master, Rs. 5 ; Ferdunji Cursetji Furdunji, Rs. 10 ; Rustom N. R. Ranina, Rs. 25 ; Nasarwanji B. Jasawala, Rs. 11 ; M. Gandhey, Rs. 10 ; Pereshaw B. R. Mody, Rs. 25 ; H. S. Dixit, Rs. 15 ; H. R. Greeves, Rs. 25 ; Shapurji N. Gandar, Rs. 10 ; K. N. Saker, Rs. 10 ; Ardeshir D. Dadysett, Rs. 5 ; Nelumna Cassum Haji Mitha, Rs. 25 ; Rassom, K. B. Cama, Rs. 25 ; F. R. Dinshaw, Rs. 25 ; Ferdunji Jamasetji, Rs. 5 ; Tribhovandas Mangaldas Mukhashi, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 1,306.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Differences of Opinion.

NO SACRILEGE INTENDED.

The first Session of the Zoroastrian Conference was held on Saturday afternoon in the Novelty Theatre, Sirdar Dastur Kekobad Adarbad, High Priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, presiding. There were about 300 delegates present, including a dozen ladies. Among those present on the occasion were :—Mr. R. J. Tata ; the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman ; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban ; Khan Bahadur E. K. Dadachanji ; Mr. D. E. Sloane ; Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy ; Mr. Hormusji M. Cama ; Mr. Merwanji M. Cama ; Shams-ul-ulma Ervad J. J. Mody ; Dr. N. N. Katrak ; Mr. H. J. Bhabha ; Khan Bahadur A. J. Dalal ; Dr. D. B. Master ; Dr. J. C. Cursetji ; Mr. F. H. Dastur ; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan ; Dr. K. R. Dadachanji ; Dr. M. N. Dhala ; Mr. J. J. Vimadalal ; Mr. R. N. Apakhtyar ; Mr. R. K. Dadachanji ; Mr. M. K. Patel ; Naib Dastur Minocher, J. Jamaspashana ; Mr. Nusserwanji Jamawalla ; and others.

WELCOMING THE DELEGATES.

Mr. Merwanji M. Kama, Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the outset, read a letter from the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta, expressing his inability owing to pressure of work to accept their invitation to attend the Conference, and heartily wishing the Conference success. Mr. Cama then welcoming the delegates said that the work that had been taken up by the Conference was an honest attempt towards the betterment of the community in all directions, and he therefore asked his co-religionists not to wreck the Conference. There might be differences of opinion as regarded the movement, but that would not justify anybody in breaking it up. The Conference had at first intended to take up three questions affecting the community, namely, the religious, social and educational. Several gentlemen, however, held the opinion that the religious question should be left severely alone. This difference had, he thought, arisen through a misunderstanding. Nobody had ever intended to lay a sacrilegious hand on the fundamental principles of their religion. But history taught them that no religion had come down to their professors in the form in which it was first founded, and that they must move with the times. However in deference to the contrary opinion held by others as regarded this question, the organizers of the Conference had resolved to drop the idea of appointing a Committee to deliberate upon the question and suggest to the Conference the lines on which it should proceed in the matter ; and instead they had decided to found a society to look into the question. As to the social question there was not much difference of opinion. The last, but not the least, important was the question of education, and he hoped the Conference would arrive at a satisfactory decision in this matter. He concluded with saying that they might not hope to see any immediate tangible results of this Conference, but it was ultimately bound to produce good results for the community.

ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Khan Bahadur E. K. Dadachanji proposed that Sirdar Dastur Kekobad Adarbad be elected President of the Conference. Khan Bahadur Dadachanji said it was a matter of great satisfaction that the first President of the Conference was one belonging to the priestly class.

Shams-ul-ulma Ervad J. J. Mody seconded the motion. He said that the Conference had no intention to alter the basic principles of the religion founded by Zoroaster, but that it should be admitted that they should move with the times if they wished that the Zoroastrian religion should continue to be a living organism.

Mr. D. E. Wacha supported the motion, which was further supported by Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal and Mr. S. B. Kapadia.

The motion being put to vote was carried unanimously, and Dastur Kekobad took the chair amid cheers.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sirdar Dastoor Kekobad Adarbad then delivered his presidential address. He also opened his address with an appeal to those who held a contrary opinion to that held by the organizers of the Conference, not to wreck the movement. Dealing the question of religious reform he said that they had abiding confidence in the great principles of religion which Zoroaster had taught them and he believed his co-religionists were prepared to hazard their utmost in the defence of their religion if occasion arose. But they had to look the question square in the face. Had their religion come down to them in precisely the same form that it had been preached by Zoroaster? History taught them that when a race of people came much in contact with other races professing a different religion, it was bound to contract to a certain extent the latter's manners and customs and sometimes the forms of their religious ceremonies as well. It was an inevitable fate of a community which had to live side by side with other communities. He did not for a moment suggest that every class of the Zoroastrian community had succumbed to influences like these, nor would he suggest that these influences had permeated their manners and customs and religious ceremonies in a great degree; but nobody could deny that a certain section of the Parsis had to a certain extent succumbed to them. He hoped this Conference would take up in earnest the work of weeding out this noxious growth from the body politic of the Parsis and restore to them in its pristine purity the incomparable religion which their great prophet had founded. If they took up this work in a spirit of moderation, the Conference would in a spirit of moderation, the Conference would confer lasting benefits on the community.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

The President next dealt with the question of the status of Parsi priests, and with the necessity of providing cheap, sanitary dwellings for the poorer section of the community. Referring to social and educational problems he said these were also important and if they wanted to maintain their present head in matters educational, they must put forth greater efforts in the future. He concluded with wishing the Conference success.

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI'S SYMPATHY.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, saying he naturally wished the Conference success in its good work as he himself with others had attempted to start a similar movement about half a century ago.

Mr. S. B. Katrak at this stage rose and said that the President's address and his appeal had produced a favourable impression on him and that he wished to withdraw the protest he had sent to the Secretaries against the movement.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Dr. J. C. Cursetji, Mr. B. K. Dadachanji, Mr. P. B. Desai, Mr. M. Dinshaw and Mr. S. N. Kanga then read papers on different subjects concerning the community.

The Conference then adjourned.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's proceedings opened yesterday with the reading of papers by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Dr. K. M. Dubash, Mr. R.P. Karkaria, Dr. D.B. Master, Shams ul-ulma Ervad J. J. Mody, Mr. Manekji K. Pateil, Mr. A. K. Vesavewalla. Mr. Meherjibai P. Madon ; Mr. D.M. Madon ; Mr. R. B. Paymaster and others.

Several resolutions were then submitted concerning the necessity of giving religious and technical education to the rising generations, of founding educational institutions in the suburbs with a view to enable the children to build up a healthy constitution ; providing cheap, sanitary dwellings for the poorer section of the community ; founding a society to advise the community on religious questions ; giving suitable religious and general education to the priests with a view to raise their status ; translating into Gujerati, European works on Zoroastrian religion, sending out youths to Europe, America and Japan to receive technical education, encouraging matrimony, and disseminating appropriate literature with a view to dissuade certain members of the community from performing ceremonies which might be tinged with the customs and manners of other communities.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

LUSITANIA SPORTING vs. GLOUCESTERS.

The second round in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament opened on Saturday, the principal game being on the Marine Parade Line between the Lusitania Sporting (victors of the Bombay Gymkhana) and the Gloucester Regiment (Colaba.) The former won a hard, hotly contested struggle by three goals to two, the winning point being hit two seconds from the close of extra time.

Lusitania were the first to get away, but their initial attack only lasted a minute after which there was a spell of uninteresting play in midfield. Thereafter the Gloucesters attacked but were met by a sound defence. The Civilians retaliated and in some excellent movements, which culminated in a penalty corner, looked like scoring, but Sherwood and Goldsworthy with Lieutenant Caunter held their charge safe. Eventually, however, the Lusitania forwards, who were playing cleverly, got through again and Nelson taking advantage of Saxton's error of judgment in leaving his goal, scored easily. Immediately afterwards, following a wonderful run down by the Gloucesters, Lusitano were called on to defend from a penalty and a hot shot by Burrows was splendidly saved by Abrahams. The Civilians then got well down and a good shot by one of their forwards struck one of the goal posts. As a matter of fact that shot should never have been taken, because the player was offside ; indeed, several offences against this rule, were passed by the referee. The teams changed ends with the Soldiers a goal down.

After the bully opening the second half the Gloucesters made a great recovery and had most of the game for quite a long time. After a determined rush Burrows tested the Lusitania's goal-keeper who only half cleared and the same player was able to equalize. Brisk play up and down the field followed and when time was finally called the score was level—one goal all.

Extra time was ordered and the Civilians attacked from the start. Cyriaco eventually beating Saxton. From the succeeding bully Lieutenant Scout Tucker got possession and, running through all his opponents, placed his side on-equal terms with a beautiful shot. The teams made another change of ends with the score two-all. In the concluding five minutes it was evident that both teams were played out. The struggle had been of a ding-dong character, and the first-half of the game was played under trying climatic conditions. But the men, in the last stage, played hard, if somewhat unscientific, hockey, and made desperate attempts to win. It looked all the world a draw until with a couple of seconds left for play, Paes being in possession in the Gloucester's circle managed to beat their defence and scored the winning point. The final scores being :—

Lusitania	... 3 goals
Gloucesters	... 2 goals

The teams were :—

LUSITANIA SPORTING :—Goal, Abrahams ; backs, R. Athayade and F. Athayade ; half-backs, Carlos, Stokes and Mendoza; forwards, Baron, Nelson, Paes, Cyriaco and Dominique.

The GLOUCESTERS:—Goal, Saxton ; backs, Sherwood and Goldsworthy; half-backs, Brown, Caunter, and Wilson ; forwards, Scott-Tucker, Stait, Burrows, Smith, and Cavanagh.

14TH HUSSARS vs. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

At the Gymkhana before a small attendance the 14th Hussars beat the Elphinstone College. From the bully-off the Hussars went straight away, but were twice pulled up smartly by Gimi. However, they kept up the pressure and Terrill narrowly missed scoring. The goal-keeper ran out and just managed to send the ball to the left. However it was returned and Terrill put it into the net. After a short visit to the other end where a free hit for sticks was smartly cleared. The Bangalore forwards whose short passing was at times very good, attacked again and Smallwood was nearly through. The Hussars were having much more of the game, but for a time, their attack seemed to have lost its sting and the College backs, who both, and particularly Gimi, were playing a hard safe game, repeatedly cleared. Presently however the Soldiers recovered and the goal-keeper had to save a hot shot by Smith from the edge of the circle. There was another short attack by the College, and then their goal-keeper cleverly saved a hard shot from Terrill. The Elphinstone forwards again got away and from a centre by Smallwood there was an exciting minute's play. In saving one shot the goal-keeper slipped and fell and with the College forwards all round the goal, one of them had not much difficulty in putting the ball into the net. The Hussars again broke up the attack and some minutes later scored through their centre forward Hallard. The first half ended with the College attacking and with the Soldiers leading by two goals to one.

Although they were only one goal ahead, the Hussars were a good bit the better team, but they had a stubborn defence to break down, and it was sometime before they were able to increase their lead. The goal-keeper stopped two hot shots from Hallard and Terrill, but then Smith got the ball into the net with a longish shot. A few minutes later Terrill should have increased the lead off a nice centre from the left, but miss-his the ball. However a little later a hot shot from Smith had been well saved, the ball came to Terrill again; and this time close into goal he made no mistake. Elphinstone College now attacked hard and two smart runs by Naidu and Chothia were nearly successful. The Hussars resumed the attack and a fifth goal came from a centre by Baker and Hallard scoring in the corner. The whistle sounded soon afterwards with the Hussars, who are a distinctly useful all round team, easy winners.

14TH HUSSARS.—Goal, Isard, backs ; Powell and Lewis; halves, Bartlett, Russell and Piper; forwards, Smallwood, Terrill, Hallard, Smith and Baker.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Goal, Kangs ; backs Jamshed, Antia and Gimi ; halves Benjamin, Sabavala, and Karaka ; forwards, Chothia Jehangir, Antia, Kapadia Reckwood and Billimoria.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

To-day there will be one match only, the Y. M. C. A. and P. G. A., Colaba, meeting at Marine Lines.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Handicap Race, sail at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time H. M. S.
Sapphire.....	7 35	R.H.H. Hopkins Maj Muter	5 28 12	1 50 37
Turquoise ...	15 56	J W Stokes and F.J. Preston.....	5 34 56	1 49 ..
Melody	14 56	J B K Macbeth.	Did not start.	
Eileen IV	Scr.	J. F. Watson (Disqualified)...	5 19 12	1 49 12s
Mahshuka ..	14 56	J.G.S. Metcalfe...	5 29 47	1 44 21

a Fowled Committee vessel at finish.

Course : Committee vessel, to Sunk Rock to Port, Mark Buoy to Port, North Karanja Buoy to Port ; south Karanja Buoy to Starboard, Committee vessel. Distance 11·96 miles.

Wind N N W Strength moderate.

1st prize won by Mahashuka.

Turquoise saves Entrance Fee.

" B " Class Handicap Race, sail at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	4 36	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	5 27 9	1 42 33
Erin.....	2 18	W. L. Wayman	5 26 5	1 43 47
Peewit.....	13 48	Duncan Fraser	5 36 42	1 42 54

Course:—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to port Mark Buoy to starboard ; South Karanja Buoy to starboard. Committee Vessel. Distance, 9-15 miles.

Wind N N W Strength Moderate.

1st prize won by Trixie.

"C" Class Handicap Race, sail at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Finishing Arrival. H. M. S.	Time. H. M. S.
Corsair	4 15	B. Thomas	6 11 2	2 16 47
Maud	2 50	Officers S.E ...	6 7 6	2 14 16
Mavourneen.	1 25	Newman Taylor	6 11 49	2 19 24
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch.....	Did not start	
Lapwing ...	9 12	C.N. Moberly...	6 14 3	2 4 51
Valkyrie.....	3 32	R Walker.....	6 11 12	2 17 40
Carlew	7 5	C A Verdeworth	6 13 16	2 15 5
Marie Louise	4 10	K. Maclver	Did not start	
Pearl.....	4 57	A E Baird and D. North....	6 12 30	2 17 33

Course:—Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock Port, Mark Buoy Port Committee vessel middle ground buoy starboard. South Troopship Buoy starboard Committee vessel. Distance 8·46 miles.

Wind N N W Strength moderate.

1st Prize won by Maud.

2nd prize won by Lapwing.

3rd prize won by Carlew.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

Second Anniversary.

The second annivery of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bori Bunder, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The Honorary Secretary Mr. Syed Ibrahim Syed Ahmed Kadri read the annual report which among other things stated :—

During the year under report there were held in all 36 meetings and 24 lectures delivered on different subjects. It is now hoped that with the liking of a few members for the English language, this Association will take full part in the English lectures. At the end of the year under report, there were 26 members out of which 6 withdrew from the Association and 11 new members were enrolled. It is hoped that with the help of the public the number of the members will be increased.

The following office bearers officiated during the the year under report :—Mr. Abdul Rehman Sidiqui B.A., Presidens ; Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed Kadiri, Honorary Secretary ; Mr. Shaikh Abdul Ghani as Honorary Treasurer and Messrs. Mohammed Ishq, Abdul Hamid Muzafari, Syed Abdulla Brolvi, Munshi Doolan Khan, Naimuddin Gunmaker and Mohammed Yousuf Nazim (Members of the Managing Committee). In the month of April owing to the absence of Mr. Najmuddin Gunmaker, Mr. Habiburahman Khan and owing to the separation of Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Nazim from the Association for want of time, Mr. Shaikh Adam were appointed members of the Managing Committee

The Association has not taken any house of its own to hold its weekly meetings for want of funds, but some promoters of education have extended their hands to mess it in this and a hall has been lent to it for its weekly meetings. This hall is the hall that of the New Nagpada Branch of Anjuman Islam School and we are thankful to Mr. Shaik Faizullahbhoy B.A., Head Master of the Anjuman Schools, and also the Secretaries of the Anjuman.

Sheikh Nagir Mahomed then addressed the meeting. He said on the whole the report was satisfactory and asked the general support of the Community.

Mr. Moulvie, Assistant Municipal Secretary, suggested that this Association should be affiliated to the unofficial body of the Anjuman-i-Islam.

Mr. Mahomed Ali then recited a poem in Urdu which was greatly applauded by the appreciative audience.

Mr. Munshi Doolakhan and Mr. Hasankhan then delivered addresses in English and Urdu on the different subjects.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He appealed to the audience to financially help the Association. He characterised the work of the Association as highly satisfactory. He said their self-respect and self-reliance would come to their help. He thanked them for the honour done and said the effect of the gathering will be lasting for ever.

It was then announced that the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy had promised a donation of Rs. 50. The Nawab of Janjira had also promised a donation, the amount of which was not settled.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

THE MINIMAX EXTINCTEUR.

Messrs Marcks and Co. send us the following copy of an unsolicited letter just to hand from Etawah, with reference to the successful use of the "Minimax" hand fire Extinguisher :—

From the Secretary, Municipal Board.

SIRS,—I have the honour to state for your information that some six shops caught fire in the night of 6th April 1910. I received intelligence somewhat late and used the "Minimax" which no doubt put out the high flames of the fire, and thus saved other shops containing cloth, etc. Next day at noon in another quarter fire broke out. We hastened to use the "Minimax" and thus the fire was put out promptly. No doubt the "Minimax" Extinguisher proved very useful and saved thousands of Rupees. Will you please send some 2 dozen re-fills for "Minimax" Extinguisher at your convenience as there is none in stock.

NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH.

The new method of projection adopted for the first time in India of the Novelty Cinematograph on Saturday night was a remarkable success and the management is fortunate to have for its inauguration such a brilliant and interesting film as the "Rape of the Sabines" which is undoubtedly the most ambitious effort of the Decade in Cinematograph. No one should miss this picture, it is a drama, a spectacle and an education combined and the colouring is exquisite. The Dramatis Personæ, are as follows :—

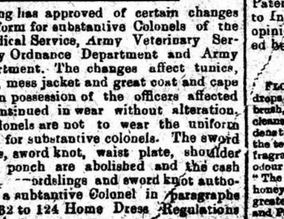
Romulus....King of Rome...	Ciro Galvani.
Titus.....King of the Sabines.....	Carlo Duse.
Tatius.....King of Cures.....	Gastone Monaldi.
Hersilia....The wife of Acron	Cristoline de Maria.
Tarpeia....The daughter of Tarpeius	Anna Pasquinetta.

The plot told briefly is as under :—Romulus and Remus disputed who should build the City of Rome. Each awaited a sign from the gods and it fell to Romulus to build the new city, but when it had been constructed the Romans lacked wives. Romulus asked the Sabines and Sabines for their daughters and was refused with scorn. He therefore invited them to games in honour of the god Consus and during the festival at a sign from Romulus the Roman youths rushed upon their guests and bore off the Sabine virgins. The Sabine were worsted in the struggle which followed and fled from Rome crying "Vengeance!" Among the women seized is Hersilia, the wife of Acron, the King of the Sabines, who struggles against infatuation for Romulus. King Acron challenges the Romans, and Romulus in single combat kills Acron. Titus, King of Cures, marches on Rome, to avenge the Sabines. Tarpeia, daughter of the keeper of the stronghold of Rome, dazzled by the gold bracelets worn by Titus and the Sabines, offers to betray the Romans and poisons the sentinels and, in the moonlight, Rome falls. When Tarpeia comes to claim her reward the Sabine soldiers turn upon and kill her. Then follows a desperate struggle between the Romans and Sabines. In the midst of the struggle the Sabine women rush between the combatants and pray for a reconciliation. Peace is proclaimed and Romulus and Titus reign jointly.

There are other subjects, but this eclipses them all.

A GAOL-BIRD

One Abdul Rehman Salekhan was charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, by Inspector Lewis with robbing Mansuk Ambaram, of a purse containing two guineas, Rs. 1-8 in silver, two gold earrings, a gold nose-ring and a set of silver studs, collectively valued at Rs. 51-8-0. The evidence showed that while the complainant was walking along Duncan-road at 6 p. m. on Friday carrying a vessel containing milk in his right hand and a bundle containing Rs. 14-4, in silver in the left, the accused approached him and knocking him down tried to wrest the bundle of money from his hand. The complainant, however, held on to the bundle, and the accused failing in his attempt, put his hand into the complainant's pocket and removing the purse, tried to run away. The complainant gave chase raising an alarm. A shoe-maker seized the accused when the latter passed the purse on to another man who was close by and in the confusion the accomplice made good his escape. The accused was then handed over to the police. The accused's plea was that he was drunk and that he did not know what he did. On the evidence, his Worship convicted him. As there were four previous convictions against him; the accused sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three months' of which are to be in solitary confinement.



INTERIOR OF THE EARTH.

Sir T. H. Holland on its Structure.

The Wilde lecture was delivered at Manchester by Sir Thomas H. Holland, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Manchester and formerly Director of the Geological Survey of India. Sir Thomas Holland had for his subject "Recent Contributions to Theories regarding the Internal Structure of the Earth." The lecture was one of the series founded by Dr. Henry Wilde, F.R.S., of Alderley Edge.

Sir Thomas Holland said that beyond the superficial observations, direct and indirect, made by geologists, not extending below about one two-hundredth of the earth's radius, we had to trust to the deductions of mathematicians for our ideas regarding the centre of the earth. They had provided us successively with every permutation and combination possible of the three physical states of matter —solid, liquid, and gaseous.

SOME VARYING THEORIES.

Starting, say, two centuries back with the astronomer Halley, geologists were presented with a globe whose shell rotated at a rate different to that of its core—in recent times this idea has been revived by Sir F. J. Evans (1878) and by the distinguished founder of this series of lectures. Clairuit's celebrated theorem (1743), on which Laplace based the most long-lived among many cosmogonies, gave us a globe of molten matter surrounded by a solid crust. Seventy years ago Hopkins demanded a globe solid to the core, and his arguments had been in general intensified by Lord Kelvin, Sir George Darwin, Professor Newcomb, and Dr. Rudski. But Mr. Hennessy (1886) concluded that the astronomical demands could be satisfied by the old-fashioned molten earth in which the heavier substances conformed to the equatorial belt. Late in the seventies Dr. Ritter started the idea of a gaseous core surrounded by a solid crust, and this was modified in 1900 by the Swedish philosopher Svante Arrhenius, whose globe with a solid crust, liquid substratum, and gaseous core was now a favourite among many geologists.

"But the variety of ideas does not end with theories on the present constitution of the globe. Poisson required the process of solidification to begin from the centre and to progress outwards. Since the days of Laplace all naturalists have been made to swallow the idea of a solar system formed by the cooling and condensation of a spheroidal gaseous nebula ; and all except those geologists who have vainly searched for traces of the primeval crust have been happy in this belief. Now some American astronomers and geologists have combined to form the solar system by the aggregation of innumerable small bodies, "planetesimals," which gathered gradually into knots : thus, the earth grew gradually by accretion from quite a small body, and even now, although the process has nearly stopped, it receives much meteoric matter from outside.

A LONG PAST AND A LONGER FUTURE?

"With this addition to the variegated array of theories about the physical condition of the earth and its genealogy, the scientific world began to settle down again into serenity, comforted by the feeling that at any rate all agree in the fact that the earth is now a gradually cooling body, with many millions of years still before it. Then came the discovery of radium, and with it the first assurance that geologists were right in claiming a long past to be followed by a longer future than the most optimistic philosopher has dared to predict with our apparently limited store of earth-heat. Now, however, Professor Joly warns us that if the central parts of the globe contain anything near the quantity of radium found near the surface we may even be going in the other direction, and that, instead of peaceful cooling our descendants may have to face a catastrophic heating; the now inconspicuous little body known as the earth may indeed become famous through the universe as a new star.

THE HIMALAYAS.

"So far as the centre of the earth is concerned, the nearest approach to actual observation is due to recent developments of seismology. With regard to problems nearer the crust, among the most promising results recently obtained are those which show the local variations in gravity. The remarkable work recently done in India, more especially by Colonel Burrard, has a direct bearing on geological problems regarding the state of affairs immediately below the surface. It has now been shown that under the Himalayas there is a deficiency of gravity. The deficiency of gravity under the Outer Himalayas is about equivalent to 3,560ft. thick of solid rock ; hence at stations 8,000ft. above sea-level there must be a mass of rock some 4,560ft. high maintained by the rigidity of the earth's crust. But at the foot of the mountain range almost the same deficiency of gravity occurs, and it rises towards the lighter area that lies to the south of the range. The conclusion is that the mountains are thus being thrust from the north. Further to the south, on the alluvial plains of the Ganges, there is found to be a band of high gravity parallel to the Himalayan range, and this presumably indicates the existence some thirty miles below the surface of a band or ridge of heavy basic rock. This heavy ridge, of which no other signs appear at the surface, deflects the plumb-line from its normal vertical position, and counteracts the attraction of the Himalayan mass at stations between it and the mountains. It was because the earlier observations (made between this unsuspected heavy band and the Himalayas) showed the mountains to have a small attraction that Pratt assumed the higher hills to be compensated by deficient or light material below.

A SUBTERRANEAN RIDGE.

"The geological history of the area gives a clue to the nature of this mysterious subterranean ridge. For geological ages before the Himalayas began to rise there was a great continent stretching away to the south from India to Africa, and an ocean then stretched across Europe and Central Asia, with its southern shore near the present line of Himalayan snowy peaks. For ages material was carried away by the rivers from this continent, and was deposited near the southern shore of the great Eurasian ocean. Thus, the continent gradually became unloaded while the ocean bed near by was correspondingly weighted down ; there was a gradual sagging down of the crust towards the north, with a stretching of the rocks on the continent. The evidence of stretching is now preserved, as great fissures running roughly east and west and of all ages, varying from Lower Palæozoic times on to the end of the Mesozoic era, when apparently the strain had reached its limit, and the molten basaltic magma lying below welled out and flooded the country for over 30,000 square miles. Besides the masses of lava which flooded the surface the subterranean fissures were injected with the basic magma many of which have since been laid bare by erosion, while greater masses consolidated below are still concealed. It is probably these that lie below ground, between the lava flows and the foot of the Himalayas, which now disturb the plumb-line by their high gravity.

"Soon after this catastrophe occurred, the enormous masses of sediment which had accumulated in the great Eurasian ocean, having reached a depth sufficient with their store of radium to become softened, were buckled up to form the great plateau of Tibet. by the action of great thrusts from the north these are now being pushed over on to the plains of India folding over like breakers on the seashore."

THICKNESS OF THE CRUST.

The lecturer then discussed the relation between the central granitic core of the Himalayan range and the basaltic magmas lying below. He concluded that the solid crust was generally much more than 25 miles thick, and that the variations in the distribution of gravity are due to great masses of heavy basic lava which reach higher levels under conditions of strain, like those developed on the old continent that existed before the Himalayas began to rise. The bearing of the facts on Dutton's theory of isostasy was discussed, as well as the evidence regarding the supposed permanence of the oceanic depressions and Professor Love's recent mathematical examination of the figure of the earth.

The King has approved of certain changes in the uniform for substantive Colonels of the Army Medical Service, Army Veterinary Service, Army Ordnance Department and Army Pay Department. The changes affect tunics, frock coat, mess jacket and great coat and cape Uniform in possession of the officers affected may be continued in wear without alteration. Brevet Colonels are not to wear the uniform prescribed for substantive colonels. The sword belt, slings, sword knot, waist plate, shoulder belt, and ponch are abolished and the cash sword belt cordslings and sword knot authorised for a substantive Colonel in paragraphs 129 and 132 to 124 Home Dress Regulations substituted.

WOMEN'S CHARTER.

Position of Wives.

In the Women's Charter presented at the House of Commons by Sir Charles McLaren and drawn up by Lady McLaren there are several statements

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

The Storm in the Bay has travelled with initial rapidity, and crossed the coast between Akyab and Kyaukyyn at eight o'clock yesterday evening, causing very high winds and heavy rain. Its violence has greatly diminished and is now passing over Madalay. The storm has given a nearly general rainfall in Burma, a few fall in deltaic Bengal and Assam. Thunderstorms have been numerous in South India and a number of observatories report rain. The chief amounts are Akyab, twelve inches, Mimbu six; Rangoon and Diamond Island, one and a half, Moulmein, Tounngoo and Monywa, two; Thayetmyo and Kyaukyyu, three; Madura, one; and Cochin, and Calicut, one and half. The temperature has risen on north-west of India and is now in excess on the Frontier.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain in Burma and a few falls in Assam and South India.

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The storm over Mandalay, yesterday has entirely disappeared after giving nearly general rain in Burma and Assam and a few falls of rain has also occurred in South India. The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, four inches; Yamethin and Myitkyina, one; Maymyo, Bhamo, and Gauhati, one and half; and Silchar, three.

Forecast.—Local rain in Eastern Bengal and Assam and a few falls in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in the extreme north, but either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal or in excess; night temperature is 14° in defect at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly, but is still 7° to 9° in defect at night at Allahabad and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Temperature has risen, and is now nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect in the north-eastern districts; night temperature is lower than usual nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in moderate to large defect. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is normal in the extreme southern districts, but is lower than usual elsewhere.

General Remarks:—Thunderstorms have given nearly 1½ inches of rain at Cochin and Calicut; over the rest of South India isolated thunderstorms have also occurred, but no precipitation of importance has been recorded. Skies continue moderately clouded in the South of the Peninsula and weather in the south-east Arabian Sea has not yet become settled.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Brahire (15)	91·6	70·1	...	14·63
Jask	86·3	72·3	...	7·65
Muskat (15h)	93·8	78·1	...	2·69
Multan	104·3	71·5	...	1·52
Rawalpindi	91·9	45·4	...	2·75
Lahore	100·9	64·2	...	4·06
Sirsa	101·8	64·1	...	1·60
Ambala	101·5	63·9	...	3·01
Delhi	99·7	74·2	...	2·98
Agra	101·6	71·0	...	1·90
Mainpuri	102·3	69·0	...	0·93
Jhansi	100·5	76·5	...	1·11
Cawnpore	99·3	64·0	...	1·32
Allahabad	100·1	66·5	...	1·40
Jacobabad	107·8	73·3	...	1·72
Karachi	84·9	76·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	97·9	71·2	...	1·90
Jaipur	100·7	67·1	...	1·55
Kotah	101·5	74·6	...	0·95
Bhuj	105·1	71·5	...	?
Bhuj	84·3	75·7	...	0·56
Dwarka	88·1	69·3	...	0·15
Veraval	?	68·2	...	0·59
Baiko	104·1	72·0	...	1·03
Jaawnagar Para	101·6	72·6	...	0·42
Surat	105·0	72·7	...	0·48
Ahmedabad	106·4	68·9	...	0·03
Deesa	99·0	67·8	...	0·10
Neemuch	99·1	62·1	...	0·08
Indore	97·3	61·3	...	1·67
Jubbulpore	97·6	70·5	...	0·77
Sangor	100·6	62·4	...	1·62
Hoshangabad	103·2	63·6	...	0·60
Khandwa	104·2	63·1	...	5·27
Akola	103·8	73·2	...	4·31
Amraoti	103·6	70·8	...	5·04
Nagpur	104·5	65·0	...	1·03
Chanda	101·7	68·6	...	2·70
Raipur	91·5	75·4	...	0·00
Bombay	89·3	74·9	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·0	77·7	...	0·48
Mormugao	89·3	75·5	...	1·55
Karwar	101·9	62·6	...	0·31
Malegaon	100·9	65·5	...	1·93
Ahamednagar	101·0	66·3	...	0·00
Poona	104·3	69·9	...	0·93
Sholapur	101·7	75·7	...	0·41
Bijapur	97·3	63·6	...	2·22
Belgaum	101·2	69·2	...	1·00
Aurangabad	105·4	63·7	...	0·03
Nizamabad (Indor)	100·8	72·2	...	...
Hyderabad	92·8	77·3	...	2·40
Mangalore	90·8	75·6	1·47	10·79
Calicut	90·2	76·3	1·50	15·37
Cochin	88·0	76·0	0·16	21·11
Colombo	92·8	80·7	...	0·47
Masulipatam	105·3	77·3	...	1·12
Bellary	...	...	...	0
Cuddapah	94·5	82·5	...	4·86
Madras	94·8	67·8	0·02	0·59
Bangalore	96·4	72·3	...	3·82
Coimbatore	102·1	75·4	0·06	3·97
Trichinopoly	96·5	79·0	...	9·03

STANDARD BROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 16th April was 29·830 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 7 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Offg. Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY THE WAY.

IN PERILS SELDOM.

The inquest on the taxicab chauffeur who died from heart disease while driving certainly draws attention to a danger which has not been foreseen, but, though the consequences might have been terrible, it is not an accident that is likely to be of frequent occurrence. Nor can the peril be regarded as one introduced by motors. Drivers of horses might be overtaken by a similar fate. No remedy has yet been suggested which does not promise to make confusion worse confounded; for to place a brake, as one juror suggested, within reach of the occupant of the cab would only lead to its constant application by nervous passengers, and, on greasy days, to most disastrous results. After all, the occupant of a taxicab is in no more dangerous a situation than the occupant of any other vehicle; indeed, he is in less danger there than in a runaway brougham or hansom, since it would be easier to run beside and mount a motor than check a galloping horse. A few people will doubtless feel certain additional qualms for a little while, but they may console themselves by reflecting how slender are the chances of finding themselves in such a predicament.

THE ANACHRONISTIC HERMIT.

Whilst Robin Hood would not have been so popular a figure had he not stolen from people, there can be no denying that his would have been a more peaceful, if not a happier, existence had he been content to depend on his skill at archery for his livelihood. So it is to-day. A certain William Fielding, having chosen the hermit's life, constructed for himself a mossy cell near Hathersage, in the Peak district. Here he lived in sylvan seclusion, helped out by cooking utensils, sweets, and cigarettes, in a cave he himself had hollowed out roofed over with rafters, and warmed by a kitchen-range of stones quite unsuspected within a stone's throw of a quarry. Perhaps Mark Twain or Mr. Davies had fired his imagination, or nobody more modern than Borrow; or perhaps, again, he was an original. Anyhow, lover of nature though he may be, he cannot master it more than another, and he, too, had to acknowledge the pangs of hunger. Unfortunately, in studying the ways of nature he had forgotten the ways of society. And so ends another romance.

THE VANISHING "PEARLY."

Many people besides Mr. Albert Chevalier will learn regretfully that the coster is passing away. When we say coster, we mean, of course, the wearer of "Pearlies" and all those other signs that go to make his costume unique. Teufelsdrockh certainly made no mention of costers, but that was perhaps owing to the fact that he had never heard of them, and there are no grounds for arguing from this omission that a coster is not like the rest of mankind, dependent on his garments for his personality. Anyhow, it is disappointing to read that, at the first annual dinner of the Whitechapel and Spitalfields Costermongers' and Street Sellers' Union, a well-dressed company sat at table. The thought suggests itself, and one would like to entertain it, that perhaps these gentlemen were not real costers, but may be feared it is more than probable that they were, and that they have found their time-honoured costume a little too picturesque.

"THE MADRAS HOUSE."

Letters continue to appear in the papers regarding "The Madras House" and its meaning. All sorts of true significances, "which the critics have unfortunately overlooked" are revealed to the public by enthusiastic spectators, all differing from one another. One might also add that they could not all be right, but this is not certain in a case like the present. But whilst Mr. Barker, if he reads them, is no doubt annoyed by some and amused by most, it is he and not the public that suffers from the obscurity of what he calls his "comedy." For if a play-wright really has anything to say and feels he must say it one cannot help thinking that it is worth his while to make himself plear unless he is willing for all sorts of meanings, which he abhors, to be read into his play. People are not yet agreed as to what Euripides meant. Meanwhile, if Mr. Barker had been prepared to follow one of his masters a little further, and call his play a "discussion," nobody would have bothered him, for a discussion, being made up of all colours, ends by being white, a cheerful thing but no colour at all. It is not unreasonable, however, to expect a comedy to be a play.

RARA AVIS.

The pale-faced curate, of whom Gilbert has sung, has either broadened into a Bishop or faded away. At the moment, at least, he threatens to become non-existent. Complaints as to the dearth of curates are not new, but few realise the extraordinary difficulty vicars of modest livings (that is, most vicars) have in obtaining clerical assistance. The vicar of St. Nicholas' Rechester, for instance, had to confess at the annual vestry meeting that week after week of advertising brought no replies. No doubt the meagre stipends the clergy obtain or to a large degree responsible for the reluctance young men evince to take orders, but this monetary grievance is not peculiar to the twentieth century, and unless we are prepared to charge the rising generation with sacrificing its convictions to its pockets to a larger extent than its predecessors have done, we must look elsewhere for the explanation.

THE NEW ASSOCIATE.

That a donkey has more brains than human scoffers has long been realised. Let a driver from some cause or another fall out of his cart, and the ass will judiciously find his way home by his lone self. But that an ass could paint a picture and get it hung in an exhibition would seem to put too great a strain on our credulity, were it not an actual fact. We have heard of sage cricket ground horses taking up their position by the light or heavy roller according to the state of the ground. We have heard of the horse driven by an Essex hay carter who always shied at a policeman and awoke its driver. But this is child's play or horseplay compared with painting a picture of the sun going down in the Adriatic. It is said that the ass was assisted by art students who tied paint brushes to its tail and beat its ribs to make the brushes circulate over the canvas. By making an impression on the donkey's ribs they enabled the animal to achieve an impressionist sea-scape. The Salon des Independants never refuses a canvas, and admitted this one. Now it is justly furious, because everyone is asking whether the Associates will add to their number.

THE CHARLEMAGNE POEM.

Cardinal Rampolla, in answer to a letter of inquiry as to the Charlemagne manuscript which was recently discovered by him in the Vatican, says: "There can be no doubt as to its genuineness. It is well known also that he had often expressed himself in poetry, and a good example of his composition and style is the ephitaph on Pope Stephen. The discovered document is an elegy on the death of his son, written in Latin, and when found was in two pieces, the joining of which was a laborious task."

NO FELINE PROCLIVITIES.

Senator Depew was asked by an American reporter, as he was having his luggage examined, if he had brought any stories back from Europe. The Senator laughed and replied:—"Well, in the smoke-room of the ship I heard an interesting thing about a Montanan in Chester. Chester, you know, is walled. Its wide walls, on which you could drive a horse, are famous. You can circle the town on them. But the Montanan knew nothing about Chester. He had only arrived in Liverpool that afternoon. And as soon as he finished his dinner he said to the waiter in the quaint Chester inn: 'What is the best way for me to amuse myself here for an hour or two before bedtime?' 'Well, sir,' said the waiter, 'it's a fine evening, the moon is full, and I think you'd find a stroll on the walls most enjoyable.' The Montanan, ignorant of the popular promenade upon the wide walls of Chester, thought he was being guyed. He frowned at the waiter and said bitterly: 'What do you take me for? A tom cat?'"

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

CULTURE AND THE CALCULUS.

In an address delivered at the dedication of the physical laboratory in the University of Illinois, Professor Webster, roughly classifying the sciences, placed mathematics "sitting serenely at the head as queen of all." It is many years now since Huxley, in a "Fortnightly" article, permitted himself to describe mathematics as "that science which knows nothing of observation, nothing of experiment, nothing of induction, nothing, of causation." To this, says Professor Webster, the "sufficient answer is that she does not need to, but a better one is that it is not true." The retort reminds us of a tremendously long sentence in Sylvester's famous reply to Huxley in the Exeter British Association presidential address, beginning "I think no statement could have been made more opposite to the undoubted facts of the case." But, as Professor Webster goes on to observe, to sing the praises of mathematics to those to whom that science is a sealed book is as idle as to praise music to the tone-deaf or painting to the colour-blind. And he quotes "the president of a great eastern university" as saying that the manipulation of mathematical symbols is a mark of no particular intellectual eminence. Dealing with the charge mathematics will only turn out what is put into it, he replies that while we cannot get correct results from incorrect assumptions, yet mathematics has the power of so transforming what is put into it as to reveal to us totally unsuspected truths.

COURSES AT THE COLLEGES.

It is interesting to note, and with Professor Webster we rejoice to hear it, that courses of "culture calculus" are now given in some of the colleges in the United States. The idea may be a novel one to British readers, and they may wonder what claims the infinitesimal calculus may have to be associated with the sacred name of culture. We agree with Professor Webster that, at any rate, it has as good a claim to that association as an undue familiarity with the immoralities of the Greek gods. But it is worth noting that the feeling that a "calculus culture course" is a necessity in these days is, after all, not confined to American universities and colleges. Professor A. E. H. Love, the Oxford Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy, puts this very plainly in the preface to the little introduction to the "Calculus" which he has just published. "The principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus ought to be counted as a part of the intellectual heritage of every educated man or woman in the twentieth century, no less than the Copernican system or the Darwinian theory. Of these wise words we cannot hear the echo too soon.

THE DOCTOR AND THE COMMUNITY.

Professor Victor Vaughan can hardly be described as a cheerful lecturer, if we may judge from his recent address to the young medical students of the University of Cincinnati. By way of encouraging them on the threshold of their career he paints the following picture of the conditions under which the medical man obtains his degree and is allowed to serve his fellow-creatures. His British brethren will perhaps asseverate that there is precious little diffi——but let us remember the wholesome adage, "Festina lente." To gain admission to a good medical school a better preliminary education is demanded from the American aspirant than from his contemporaries desiring to enter any other profession. When admission has been gained he has to spend more money and more time before he acquires the requisite qualifications than are demanded from those adopting other careers. After he has taken his degree or diploma he finds that it will be wise for him to remain for a couple of years taking hospital work—of course without pay. Even then he still has to satisfy the State in which he proposes to practise that he has all the necessary qualifications—and here again the requirements are far more stringent than in any other profession. When he sets up in practice he offers his services to the nearest dispensary or hospital. To these buildings he was to walk while many of his "deserving" patients make their way thither in splendid motor-cars. Needless to say, he serves upon boards of health without fee, and does all he can to prevent diseases on the existence of which the possibilities of his income depend. The more valuable his efforts on behalf of the spread of sanitation the smaller is the number of his patients—i. e., of those who pay. He is forbidden by the etiquette of the profession to allow his name to get into the papers in connexion with any successes he may have had in his practice. But if he picks up a daily paper, or even a religious journal, he sees staring him in the face the advertisements of the vendor of nostrums, of the impudent quack who calls himself a specialist, and even of persons of both sexes who must daily be infringing the law or, at the very least, instructing others how to destroy life. By example and precept he practises and preaches the conditions of life which will prevent and eventually stamp out tuberculosis. But all the time the Government mail is carrying to the remotest corners of the land advertisements of "consumption cures," and he is taxed in addition to make up the millions of dollars deficit in the revenue of the Post Office.

A STATE OFFICIAL.

Apparently the medical man is to become a State official. For Professor Vaughan looks forward to the day when every individual in the land will be examined by a skilful physician twice or oftener a year. An official record will be kept, and no two consecutive examinations will be made by the same doctor. After death an autopsy is to be made, and "then the careless and unskilled physician will soon find himself without a vocation." "Il faut encourager les autres!" As for the foulest disease of all, it is worth placing on record the American ideal. "A false modesty has prevented us from talking about these distempers, and they should be added to the list of dangerous and communicable diseases, and every person found infected with one of them should be put in custody until he or she is free from the infection." This and similar drastic remedies will become a matter of course when the world has progressed in intelligence. The most depressing feature of the present situation is the ignorance of the people, and the combined stupidity and indifference of the legislators. "Men high in the councils of the nation" talk about stamping-out disease as a doctor's fad. "As one listens to such talk, as I have, from high sources, his national pride hides its face in shame, and he wonders to what destination his country is drifting with such colossal ignorance guiding its course." Even Dr. Saleeby could hardly rival Professor Vaughan in his zeal for the true eugenic doctrine.

SCIENCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Professor Dewey, the chairman of the Education Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, takes a very gloomy view of the results obtained in the past few years, during which science has been awarded a prominent place in the curriculum of the American schools. He declares that all who are interested in securing that place for science are disappointed at the results, and that the glowing predictions of a few years back have been abundantly falsified which is what we suppose he means by "somewhat chilled." If this is true he ascribes this unhappy result to the method that has been adopted. He says that science, has been taught too much as an accumulation of ready-made material. It ought to have been taught as a method of thinking, an attitude of mind, after the pattern of which the mental habits of the generation are to be transformed. This is an admirable sentiment. But the majority of boys and girls will pursue careers irretrievably partial and specific, and their lives will be centred in quite local situations. Hence, he affirms, the inexhaustible facts of nature—multitudinous, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere in particular—are not and cannot be, "qua" facts, the best material for educational purposes. The educational availability of natural science is breaking down from its sheer mass. The teacher oscillates helplessly between arbitrary selection and teaching scraps of everything. This has certainly been the case, he continues, with nature study in the elementary schools. The child is taken with zealous bustle from leaves to flowers, from minerals to stars, from stars to the raw material of industry, and thence back again to leaves and flowers. Or, again, you have the school in which the ideal is for the youngsters to pursue "the rolling year." So they keep charts of the records of the barometer and thermometer. They plot the changes and the velocities of the winds. They exhaust the possibilities of coloured pencils to exhibit the ratio of sunshine and cloud from day to day and week to week. They do sums in amounts of rainfall and atmospheric humidities. And after all is over, like the rolling stone, the rolling year has gathered little moss. And so the teachers are now yearning for the good old days of English grammar, for textbook geography, and for the other dear delights to hastily abandoned. Training such as this to some extent has paved the way for the revival of occultism! Oh! Professor Dewey! can this be true? Are your schools nothing but "mills fitted out with information hoppers?"

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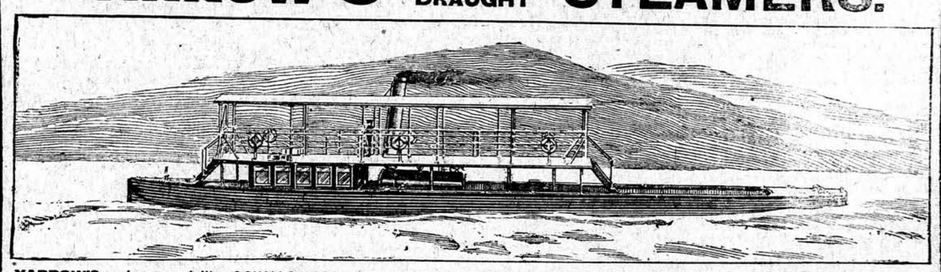

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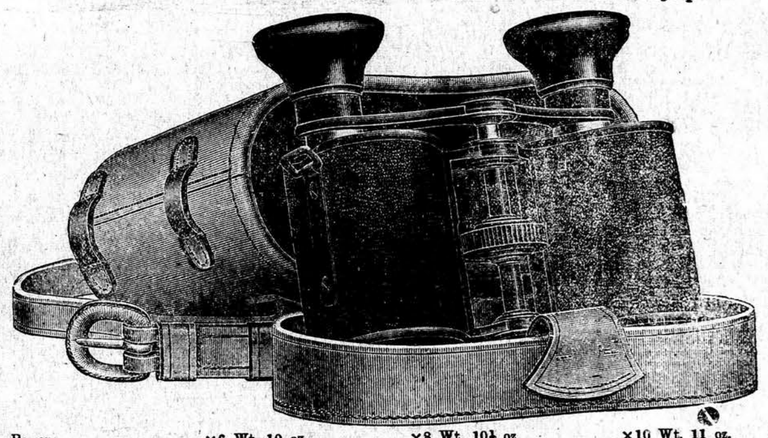

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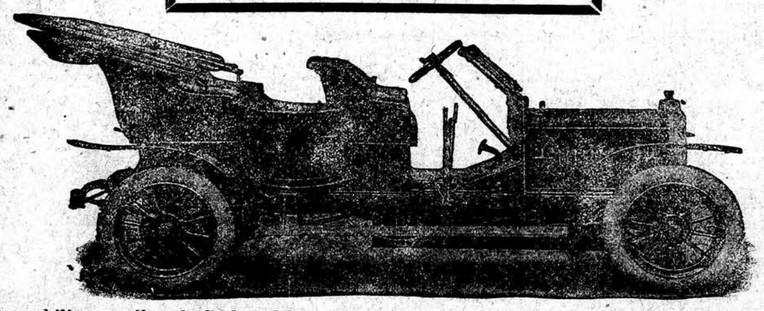

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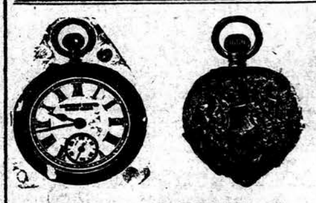

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